THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,657—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	8600
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	...	...
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8069	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	... 5500 ...	25th June 1912.

Fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

Fares from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, according to the position of berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinthird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	998
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 103, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 30th May 9 a.m.
Linga..... 2185 Friday 31st May † 6 a m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Verawal, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
29th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6865	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4141	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 394	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 591	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 650	523	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	722	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Amsaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsir,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be shewn.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS. CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.

Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.

Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.

A perfect cleanser for all purposes.

Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.

Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.

One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.

Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical.

TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. **6**,

And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO."

Sold in tins As. **6**, As. **12**, Rs. **1-8**, and Rs. **4**.]

SOLE AGENTS FOR: NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS **Rs. 6** PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS **Rs. 5-4** PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in**	**cases.**
White Rose	**150°**	**"**	**"**
Chester	**125°**	**"**	**"**
Devoe's	**125°**	**"**	**"**
Monkey	**125°**	**"**	**"**

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops—Khargpur. Salary Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400 per mensem.

Applications in India for the above post will be received by the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta up to the 15th of June, 1912, and not up to the 1st of June, 1912, only as originally advertised.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Orient Building, Colaba, opposite Colaba station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without-arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, rich ornaments, one sweet tone mahogany square piano, table and hall lamps, carpets, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, dressing, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, clocks, utensils, &c., &c., the property of R. F. Mayes Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amir Mansion" Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household-furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, large dining table and chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone piano, table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, China matting, utensils, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of Harold, Martin, Esq., Vice-Consul de France and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quite in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nowrojee Furdunjee Road, Apollo Bunder, nearly opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, sweet-toned cottage piano, dining room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, side-board, bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, table ornaments, lamps, pictures etc., the property of M. COHEN Esq., Jeweller proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.,), sell by Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdoolally Hakimjee Pagdiwalla the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of July, 1910.

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

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AUCTION SALE of Valuable Continental and Bombay-made Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed Room Furniture, Cabinets, Cottage Piano by Rose, Sewing Machine, large hall clock, brief size Hammond Type-writer, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground-floor of the "Arthur House," on Cooperage Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable Continental and Bombay-made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined cushioned suite of sofas and chairs, oakwood German bookcase with writing desk, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., walnutwood large cabinet, walnutwood mirror door and marble top cupboard in three pieces, carved marble top table, mirror hat stand, walnutwood, German roll top music cabinet, fire and burglar proof American safe, stereoscope with glass slides, oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, carved mirror large sideboard, blackwood, carved book case, single and double iron beds with mattresses, marble top mirror toilet table, writing table, Devis sewing machine brief size Hammond typewriter in working order, mirror double cupboard, marble top washhand table, chest-of-drawer, rich pictures, marble figures, carpets, table ornaments, one month winding large hall clock, table and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dinner and breakfast services, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of JOHN ZUBERBUHLER, Esq., Vice Consul for the U. S. of Brazil, proceeding Home and others.

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SALE ON FRIDAY, 31st May at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 29th May, 1912.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... ...	„ 0-8

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 27.] [BOMBAY, MAY 28.

FINANCIAL.

Bar Silver in New York... ... 61—1-8
Exchange on London at New York. 4·87 1-4+1-8

COTTON.

New York Official Noon call July 11·12 Oct. 11·28.
The London and Liverpool markets were closed.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	7,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ...	3,400
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	9,000
Spot Cotton—	11·40—20

Futures—Month of July. 10·96—22
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·13—21
} Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 9-16—1-8
Futures month of July	11·53 — 17
Futures month of Oct.	11·26 — 19
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28TH MAY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovs..	7,50,000	Melbourne	National Bank
30 Boxes Sovs...	22,50,000	Freemantle	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,51,656	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bullion.	76,452	Melbourne	Chartered Bank
3 Parcels Silver.	40	London	Comptoir National
4 Parcels Silver.	35	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th and 28th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	27	32,492
B B and C I Railway ...	48	55,697

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T and Demand, 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank wire has been done at our quotation. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet but steady at 96 15-16 for Cash, 96 7-8 for the Settlement and 96 3-4 for the second Settlement. Only a small business has been done, but rates close rather steadier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 15	0
1st Settlement ...	" 96 15	0
2nd Settlement ...	" 96 13	0

BULLION:—
The London market was closed yesterday, but New York advises a decline of 1-8 the rate quoted being 61. The local market opened quiet at 71 1-8 for ready bars and has remained steady during the day with little doing. Closing prices for ready and forward are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23	15 0
Australian "	" 23	15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	" 71	2 0
1st Settlement	" 71	5 0
2nd Settlement	" 71	10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	" 80	8 0
1st Settlement	" 80	11 0
2nd Settlement	" 81	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets advise a share decline o about 20 points on bearish private crop reports. Private telegrams attribute the decline to the National Ginners Association having published an average condition of 79.4. Weather reports continue favourable on the whole but hot winds are reported in Texas. The local market opened easier and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower for New Crop, good Broach being Rs. 298. Southern description for June-July delivery were also easier. There has been little business doing during the day and prices have given way about Rs. 2 further, closing as under.
For ready cotton there has been little enquiry and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	296	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	297	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	294	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	284	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	278	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	267	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	259	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	261	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	245	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	276	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	253	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	263	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	27,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·13 —08	6·13 —08	6·15 —09
Aug.-Sept. 6·15 —09	Sept.-Oct. 6·12 —09	Oct.-Nov. 6·09 —09
Nov.-Dec. 6·08 —09	Dec.-Jan. 6·08 —09	Jan.-Feb. 6·08 —09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market continues steady with a fair enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 11	0 R.T.
May ...	"	12 5	8 R.T.
September ...	"	12 8	6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs.	8 13	3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	"	9 10	0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. Little doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	59 8	0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	61 0	0 "

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs	12 3 0 R. T.
May	...	"	12 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	37 8	0 R.T.

COTTON-SEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs.	28 0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs.	49 0	0
Small	"	47 0	0

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7	6 R. T.
" Delhi May. ...	"	5 7	3 "
" " September...	"	5 10	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay			1,800
Bank of India			65
Eastern Bank			81
Indian Specie			62 1-2

MILLS.

David			433 3-4
Kohinoor			780
Manekji Petit			2,630
New Great Eastern			232 1-2
Standard			1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord			280
Colaba Land and Mill			1,440
Thacker & Co			465
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			24 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...			136
Tapti Valley			522 1-4

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton		3,873	bales.
Wheat		42,336	cwts.
Linseed		29,320	"
Rapeseed		17,856	"
Gingellyseed		1,132	"
Poppyseed		3,149	"
Groundnuts..		2,367	"
Castorseed		9,423	"
Rice		2,298	"
Myrabolan s.		3,202	"
Cottonseed		4,007	"
Mowraseed		Nil.	
Gram		6,973	"
Joowar		6,142	"
Maize		47	"

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Hongkong reports, dated May 11th, say : Our last circular was dated the 26th ultimo, per s.s. "Assaye," since when there has been a considerable falling-off in the volume of fresh business transacted during the period under review. The total of new contracts amounts to about 4,800 bales, the bulk of which was done in the early part of the fortnight. The erratic rate of exchange, with the exception of one or two set-backs, moving steadily upwards, while impelling importers to press sales so as to get the full benefit of the high rupee rate, is naturally producing the reverse effect on the Chinese dealers and we thus close with a quiet and dragging market.
Total sales, 4,800 bales.
Unsold stocks, 17,000 bales.
Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 21,000 bales.
Arrivals.—The mail steamer "Devanha" and extra steamers "Bombay Maru" Polcevera" from Bombay, and steamer "Hopsang" from Calcutta have brought in 7,222 bales for Hongkong and 12,900 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, &c., amount to about 1,000 bales.
Local Mill.—Sales reported are 100 bales No. 10 at dols. 126 and 200 bales No. 16 at dols. 134 to 136.
Shanghai.—A steady market is reported from that port.
Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows 150 bales. Setsu No. 10 at dols. 126 1-2 and 200 bales yellow chess No. 20 at dols. 145 to 147 per bale.
Raw Cotton Bengal.—No stock.
Chinese.—A lot of 90 (small) bales changed hands at dols. 34 per picul. Stock 500 bales. Quotation Bengal at dols. 29 to dols. 32. Chinese at dols. 30 to dols. 34.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 5 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Re. 1 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—43 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 41 bales wool, D Koondaumal ; 45 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 19 bales wool, E Shewji ; 20 bales wool, R Buchraj ; 50 bales wool, J Kerchand ; 25 bales wool, R Moloobhai ; 500 cwts old metals, K M Nathoo ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpal ; 130 bales wool, 8 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 29 bales wool, M Joosub.
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—115 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 143 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 52 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 57 bales skins 12 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales hair, J M Rahimtoola ; 9 bales skins, R Moloobhoy 17 cases curtain etc. L. B. Bhootwalla ; 41 cases mica, King King and Co ; 1,625 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 10 bales skins, M Yussuf and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—50 cwts cashew, Volkart Bros.
Zamora s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 29,380, cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Lacomia s—8,120 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Serbistan s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Manipur s—500 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Roath s—116 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP
Rysbergen s—41 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Candidates s—12 bales cotton, Bombay Coy; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Blythe and Co; 215 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 945 cwts rapeseed, M Vulubhdas and Co.
FOR ODESSA.
Cleopatra s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somji.
FOR RIUME.
Moravia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Rysbergen s—10,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR GOTTHENBERG.
Ariosto s—95 bales hemp, S Sursjmal and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Massilia s—132 bales skins E N Stein.
FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—16 tons teakwood planks, Mackenzie Shaw Mills.
FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 175 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, C Boggiano and Co; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—300 bales twist, M Amersey and Co: 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 350 bales twist, C Boggiano and Co; 265 bales twist and 60 bales piece-good, E D Sassoon and Co.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cleopatra s—798 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.
FOR VENICE.
Cleopatra s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Roath s—2,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co ; 220 bales cottonfly, J C Todiwalla ; 775 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.
Ostmark s—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 3 cwts casein, Mehta Bros ; 160 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co ; 2 1-2 cwts casein, Mehta Bros.
Manipur s—76 cwts mustardseed, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Oriental s—200 bales cotton M. Amersey 200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 200 bales cotton D D Curance and Co ; 5,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co.
Assaye s—300 bales cotton M. H. Dehdushty.
Tosa Maru s—7 cases perfumery R. Jeevandas and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Oriental s—200 bales cotton, C J A Begbie and Co.
FOR OSAKA.
Assaye s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Oriental s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—April 16, at Richmond, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. C. R. Campbell, R. I. M., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Badham, Pile and Company's Annual General Meeting, 6 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, last day for balloting for the election of Chamber's representatives on the Port Trust.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Cut your price to-morrow : raise it to-day."—Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. S. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Indienne ... Sellenick
Overture ...	Raymond ... Thomas
Duett ...	I would that my love ... Mendelssohn
Suite ...	Ballet Egyptian ... Luigini
Valse ...	Angelus ... Lotter
Dance ...	The Grasshoppers ... Eucalcssi
Idyll ...	Softly Unawares ... Lincke
Selection ...	San Toy ... Jones
Romance ...	Homemoko ... Leeves

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Bavarda ... Starke
Overture ...	Tancredi ... Rossini
Selection ...	The Orchid ... Caryll
Valse ...	Mein Schouster Tag in Berlin ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Dairymaids ... Rubens
Intermezzo ...	Love's Dream after the Ball ... Cribulka
Two Step ...	Mr. Jollyboy ... R. Penso

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given by the Stewards of the R. I. M. S. "Persia" this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

THE LEOPOLD MILLS.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Leopold Mills, held yesterday at the company's office, the special resolutions regarding voluntary liquidation of the company, and the appointment of Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. S. E. Harden as liquidators, passed at a former extraordinary meeting of the company, were confirmed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the trust, presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Merwanji Bana, Dadachanji and Co., architects, inquiring on behalf of a client whether, in case he constructed two stalls for keeping private horses only, the rear portion of a plot in Princess Street would be allowed to be used for such purpose. The Trustees decided replied that they could not alter the condition of their lease prohibiting stables on the Princess Street Estate. The chairman submitted a letter from Dr. Turner on the question of the location of stables in close proximity to human habitations. The chairman remarked that the Health Officer had in his letter urged the Board to prohibit the construction of any further stables on their Colaba Estate. Consideration of the letter was postponed.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The fact that a dog sometimes proves more faithful than a man will be shown in America-India's new programme, by the long colored film, a "Nobleman's Dog." "The Adventurers" is an instructive piece, in which a woman is seen trying to trick an honourable man. "Semiramis" is a Turkish drama exciting to a degree, in which a young girl stabs to death an Amir.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
May 29	m 10 44	27 11	m 3 47	15 9
	10 19 a	26 0	4 31 a	19 9
30	m 11 25	28 3	m 4 24	15 6
	10 58 a	25 11	5 13 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 29 (Wednesday)	"	6h 1m	" 7h 11m
" 30 (Thursday)	"	6h 1m	" 7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday's Long List of Short Causes.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Dyan sued Ali Mahomed Teral for the sum of Rs. 6,784 balance of sales account. Decree awarded.

Messrs. Brael and Co., merchants of Bombay sued Chunilal Shrichaad. Mr. H. Campbell for the plaintiff. A decree, in terms signed by counsel for the parties, was passed. It directed that the sum of Rs. 2,000 should be paid on or before the 22nd of January next with interest, each party to bear his own costs.

Jameetji Hormusji Bilimoria and Co. sued Motilal Chuuilal. The plaintiffs claimed that in consequence of a telegram received from the defendants from Jalna they entered into a cotton satia with their Liverpool agents for buying and selling 200 bales of cotton. They claimed Rs. 7,086 as balance due, but Rs. 1,000 had been paid since. A decree for Rs. 6,086 with interest and costs was passed.

In the case in which Gokuldas Danji sued Ranchodas Nanji, counsel for the defence applied for an adjournment as his client was at Alleppy. The other side objected, counsel remarking that the suit had been filed in March. The defendant was the prospective son-in-law of the plaintiff and had a promise of Rs. 22,300 as dowry, and as regards the debt, the defendant had passed a pro-note. The claim was for Rs. 2,636 with interest. A decree for that amount was passed. The Judge ordered that as the debt was in the name of the firm, the names of the other defendants should be struck out.

In the suit of Narotum Anandji against Kanji Hirji and others, counsel for the plaintiff said that there were goods as securities in his client's hand, and the proposal to pay eight annas in the rupee was declined. Counsel for the first defendant applied for an adjournment to enable him to put in a written statement. This was objected to and eventually the court ordered the suit to be referred to the Commissioner for accounts.

The suit was also decreed of the Mercantile Bank against Rustomji Manekji Hira Maneck. The claim was for a balance of Rs. 15,295 due on an hypothecation note.

AN EJECTION SUIT.

Bai Manda Gouri applied for an order to eject Ahmed Haji Mahomed and another. Nanalal Parbhulal, the agent of the plaintiff, produced a mortgage in favour of Sir Ebrahim Rahmitoola and his brother and produced also a transfer from the Rahmitoolas to Vithal Nensi and his mother. The property was put up for sale on the 4th July, 1911, and was purchased by Dawoodbhai Banji who sold the property to the plaintiff in whose name the deed of conveyance was executed. The defendants occupied a part of the premises in question, and declined to vacate, and six months' rent, at Rs. 18 a month, was claimed. A decree for Rs. 108 was passed and the defendants were ordered to vacate at once.

In the suit of Ismail Valibhai Lakdawala versus Noorbhai Boodabhai and others, counsel for the defendants asked for a short adjournment. The suit was on a promissory note and counsel for the plaintiffs said he would only consent to the adjournment if the amount claimed was deposited in court. An adjournment for a fortnight had already been granted. A decree for Rs. 4,000 on the first pro-note was passed, but as to the second defendant, who had renewed the pro-note, his lorship granted the adjournment asked for.

SOLICITORS' BILLS.

Pestonji Manekji Kanga and another (Kanga and Sayani, solicitors) sued Moosa Haji Esa to recover Rs.5,823 for costs incurred on behalf of the defendant and his son, and also for costs paid to other firms of solicitors, viz., Messrs. Hiralal and Co., and Messrs. Patel and Co. Certain title deeds were deposited on which a lien was claimed by the plaintiffs. There was a general denial of the claim and the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant was a persistent litigant, and a large number of his creditors were solicitors. A decree for the amount claimed was passed. The defendants were given six months' time to redeem their title deeds.

Nowroji Jehangir Framji sued Merwanji Rustomji Modi for Rs. 4,000. The plaintiff is a house agent and estate broker, and alleged that the defendant introduced himself as the agent of the Nawab of Rampore. He represented that the Nawab was desirous of purchasing, in Bombay, property worth twenty or thirty lakhs, and on various pretexts borrowed sums of monies amounting to Rs. 4,000. A decree with interest and costs was passed.

The Trustees of the Haji Isuf Mahomed's Charities, sued Ranchodas Shroff, for the return of a sum paid as earnest-money. A bargain was struck for the sale of property at Borwada for Rs. 3,35,000 and earnest-money of Rs. 15,000 was paid by the plaintiffs.
There was a dispute about the title and the negotiations fell through.
A decree was passed for the amount claimed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Judgment Reserved in the Gambling Case.

THE further hearing of the case in which Hassam Nathoo, Mahomed Ismail, Noor Mahomed Khamisa, Abdul Rehman Gulam Mahomed, Jamal Manji, Rafayal Aroon and Mirza Karbali are charged by Inspector Morris, C. I. D., with gambling with cards and money on the 18th instant, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur.
The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D.
The defence examined Khansaheb Mirza Mahomed on behalf of the seventh accused. The witness said the seventh accused had lived in his house for five days before he was arrested. The seventh accused was a perfect stranger to Bombay. He was arrested while sleeping on the roof. The accused had slept there all the five nights he was with the witness.
Cross-examined, witness said he did not know what the accused had been doing between 10 p.m. till 1 a.m.
Counsel, addressing the Court, urged that the finding of the persons gaming must be by a particular officer, authorised by the Act to enter the house with a warrant. He asked the Court to construe the Act very strictly as it was highly penal, inasmuch as it imposed the burden of proof on the wrong party, namely, the accused. His other point was that the men must be seen in the room along with the finding of cards, money, dice or other instruments of gaming in the room before any presumption arose against the accused. In this case, no one was found, in the legal sense of the term, by Inspector Morris and those who accompanied him at the time, hence no presumption could arise. On the merits, he said the warrant affected only the second floor of the house in question. It had no force, so far as the ground floor and the first floor were concerned. There was no evidence that any one saw any one playing inside the room.
Superintendent Sullivan in reply said if the defence argument was correct, it would be impossible to raid any gambling den.
Judgment was reserved.

ALLEGED MURDER.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Carter applied for a remand in the case in which Hira Gobar, a Rajput, is charged with the murder of another Rajput youth named Sheewa, under circumstances already reported. The reason for the application was that the accused was suffering from fever and was in hospital.
His Worship granted a fortnight's remand.

BHONSLE RAJA AGAIN.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Kemp, Mr. Velinkar, appeared on behalf of Raja Bahadhur Raghunathji Bhonsle, of Nagpur, a witness in the case in which Raghunath Prasad Anand Ram is charged with cheating in respect of ornaments to the value of Rs. 34,000 belonging to the Bhonsle Estate, and said that his client was still ill and unable to attend the court. Counsel asked for some time to enable his client to attend.
The pleader for the accused opposed the application.
The Magistrate refused to grant further time. The medical certificate did not appear to be satisfactory to the court and his worship therefore ordered a bailable warrant to issue against the witness, whose presence was considered necessary by both sides.

THE COCAINE SEIZURE.

SUPERINTENDENT Walton, of the Harbour Police, yesterday charged Gunpat Tookaram and two other Khalasis before Mr. Kemp, with transporting twenty-two pounds of cocaine valued at Rs. 20,000 without a license.
The circumstances in which the first accused was arrested, while attempting to pass through the export gate at the Docks with the drug were reported in the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday last.
The pleader for the accused asked for a postponement because counsel for the first accused was engaged in the High Court and could not attend. The case being important the pleader urged that counsel's presence was necessary. He belived there was a point of law involved in the matter.
Superintendent Walton opposed the application for a postponement. He said the case was a simple one and even if the accused considered it desirable to be represented by counsel he had had a time to engage counsel. The accused had been on bail for the last two days.
The pleader submitted it was a case in which counsel failed at the last moment.
His Worship took the same view and postponed the hearing until Friday.

SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Ohunilal H. Setalvad, Laiji Virchand (35), a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 638 the property of his master, Jairam Narayen.
It was alleged that the accused was a collecting peon in the employ of the complainant and after recovering Rs. 626 from one Cowasji Muncherji, placed the money in the custody of a woman of his acquaintance. He then inflicted some wounds on his head and tore off the pocket of his coat. This done he went to the complainant and said he had been assaulted and robbed by some Mahomedans while returning to the shop to pay the money collected by him. He had given a similar false report to the police. The police made inquiries and the money was found with the woman.
The accused pleaded "guilty" and the magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

INSPECTOR Canty yesterday charged Sitamdin Dusiring, a 'purdeshi' fireman in the Hindustan Mills, before Mr. P

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne via Sydney and Newcastle with a cargo of coal and 2 horses.

The German East Africa, 2,325 tons, Captain Fanten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dar-es-salam, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 112 deck passengers.

The steamer Heathdene, 2,277 tons, Captain J. Tippett, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia, S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Monday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Vermont, 2,725 tons, Captain Middleton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Belle of France, 2468 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J. Salvasen sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Candidate, 3826 tons Captain W. Rushforth, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Malta, 1250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queen Alexandra, 2788 tons, Captain T. Radcliffe, will sail to-day for New York, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Dispatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Com'dr Townsend .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ... ...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ... ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Borders ... .R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 23.

Barbain .....1403 Grant.....Arab S Co
Baroda .....1893 Penny .....M M & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr.....T M & Co
Fumi Maru.....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Gymerio .....2593 Ouzack .....G H Essajee
Heathdene.....2277 Tiffett.....
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....K'chi...M M & Co
Malda .....1256 Bamber .....M M & Co
Markgraf .....2325 Fanten.....
Naderi.....1168 Hughes .....Bo & S N Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ... I G T Steamer
Rance.....3634 Banson .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Sarada .....3401 Alton.....M M & Co
Sent. Tookaram ...118 Dillon .....I C N & T Co
Upada.....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Feroozi .....2029 Primrose .....B P S N Co
Umballa.....3426 Broe...Calcutta...25-5.....M M & Co
Uganda .....3498 Kilpatrick .....M M & Co
Vermont .....2723 Middleton.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rysbergen.....2304	Barger		Antwerp	30-5	T M & Co
B Ariosto 2760	Bradley		K'chi	4-6	J Finlay & Co
C&R Chiltonian...2761	Jones		Hamburg	7-6	T M & Co
D&E Assaye.....4359	Cockman		Shanghai	5-6	P & O Co
F Laconia 4117	Cabots		Garston		W & A Graham & Co
G Naveri 911	March			8 & P S N Co	
H President.....2086	Bremer			26-5	A Strandes & Co
K Tom. Mara ...3610	Satow		K'ba	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Havildar.....3086	Elliott			31-5	T Morrison & Co
N Daylight ship 3593			Baltimore	30-5	Standard Oil Co
P Palamcotta.....2209	Cuthbush		Durban	4-6	M M & Co
Q Queen Alexandra.....2788	Radcliffe		Philadelphia	25-5	W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Shah Ameer 2323	Wheeler		Bo Hajar	S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipur 4923	Tyers		Dunkirk	31-5	K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia 3250	Thomson			W & A G & Co	
3 Clan Cameron.....2850	Taylor		Antwerp	J Finlay & Co	
4 Maltby 2540	Alsop		Liverpool	W & A Graham & Co	
5 Roath.....2808	Harding		Hamburg	W & A G & Co	
6 Istar.....2979	Jacob		A'werp	K N & Co	
7 Cleopatra.....2129	Cheesich		Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle...4285	Baker		A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Ostmark 2736	Peter		W & A Graham & Co		
10&11 Oriental.....3286	Valentine		Kobe	1-5	P & O S N Co
12&13 Persia...4154	Haughton		London		P & O Co
15 Candidate.....2917	Rushforth		Antwerp	29-5	K N & Co
16 Sirbistan 1857	Choat		Dunkirk		M M & Co

H W V D.

H W Dumra.....762	Morrison		Basreh	30-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahamadi 549	Ahmed	N F		B S N Co
Bahadurі 829	Ahmed	N F		B S N Co
Kaveri 552	Mahomed	M'Gon	23-5	B S N Co
Satrunji.....547	Hussein			do
Netravati 699	Fakira			Bo & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Heathdene	Tippett	Calcutta, May 13
	Naderi	Hughes	Aden, May 19
28	Uganda	Kilpatrick	M'bourne, Apr 12
	Vermont	Middleton	Calcutta, May 15
	Markgraf	Fanten	Dacessa lam

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Swazi	Abbey	Calcutta
	Singa	Barrand	Rangoon
	Chupra	Henderson ...	Antwerp
	Hild	Salvasen	Bangkok
	Belle of France ...	Cargill	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Malda, Bamber, for Basreh, &c.
" Queen Alexandra, Radcliffe, for New York.
" Candidate, Rushforth for Antwerp.

The steamer Naderi, began to load yesterday for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 26th instant. The same Co's steamer Berbera, arrived at Suez on the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore, outward bound, left Liverpool on the night of the 25th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 29th May.

339. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Thursday 30th instant "A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorie and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 29th May, 1912.

THE IMPRUDENCES OF MR. MONTAGU.

As experience has shown there have been a good many misfits in the fusionist cabinet led by Mr. Asquith, and these flaws have been particularly noticeable in the conduct of Indian Affairs in the Lower House, which is the ultimate court of appeal upon all questions connected with the administration of the Eastern empire. There has been a succession of Under Secretaries of State whose Parliamentary activities and utterances have left much to be desired from Mr. McKinnon Wood to the member for Chesterton, who, at the comparatively youthful age of thirty, was selected for one of the most important monitorships in the House of Commons. But Mr. Samuel Montagu has outshone all his predecessors in the masterful methods which have been conspicuous since Lord Morley practically transferred the Government of India to the office at Whitehall, and which have produced many very remarkable situations. Mr. Montagu was alert in discerning and using the possibilities of a position which made him the spokesman of the new ideals and interpreted them with such earnestness that on one occasion he describes the Governor-General as the agent of the Secretary of State, whose principal obligation was the acceptance and application of orders transmitted by the Liberal autocrat. This mischievous depreciation of the greatest office under the Crown evoked such a storm of indignant protests from past holders of the appointment and from politicians of all shades of opinion at Home and East of Suez that there is unlikely to be a repetition of it to the faithful Commons, although Mr. Montagu has never explained or withdrawn his harmful terminology. Many minor indiscretions followed during the latter days of Lord Minto's era which are well remembered and need not be recalled on the present occasion, so we pass on to his next major trangression which occurred the other day. Among the despatches which prefaced the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar was one from the Government of India referring to provincial devolution and the policy of creating autonomous administrations with a central controlling authority. These proposals were at once visualised by the Indian reform party as concrete indications of fresh concessions towards self-government and we heard a good deal about them during the winter sessions of the local parliaments. But the fact was overlooked that Lord Crewe passed them by in silence in the reply transmitted to India, and when he defended the action of the cabinet against the attack led by Lord Curzon at the end of February, he declared that there was no intention of applying a federal system and that the meaning to be read into the document was "the existence of a general tendency, which might be expected to continue, towards a further decentralisation in all matters of a provincial kind."

The subject might have rested at this stage, pending the developments now proceeding in India, had not Mr. Montagu considered it obligatory to apply his key to the verbal puzzle a few weeks after his chief had given the official solution to the House of Lords. This he did in characteristic fashion through the medium of a Cambridge speech wherein he made a violent assault upon Lord Curzon's personality and policy, which has been received in contemptuous silence by the ex-Viceroy. He reviewed the new situation produced by the Delhi surprises, and construed Lord Hardinge's cryptic despatch in terms diametrically opposed to his principal's version of it, for he declared that it meant the advent of an autonomous constitution for India and that to the Liberals would belong the credit of settling great issues that had overawed timorous Viceroys and Unionist politicians. The result of this imprudence is that there are two widely differing interpretations of the policy of the Government of India, and as the Simla oracles are dumb, there will be no opportunity of reconciling these variations until the next meeting of the Legislative Council, or the budget debate in the Commons, when we shall doubtless hear something more of the subject. Mr. Montagu's latest and most astonishing indiscretion is an attempt to differentiate between the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal and the rest of Islamic India by an averment which has been promptly repudiated by their co-religionists in all parts of the peninsula. He postulates that because the Musalmans of that area are either recent converts themselves or are the descendants of people who forsook Hindu beliefs for the Meccan, theocracy, they are a negligible quantity, and that their protestations do not merit serious consideration. According to him their ties with the rest of the nationality are of a purely religious character, having no political significance, and he emphasised this declaration by stating that it is a mistake to suppose that the Indian Mussalmans are a homogenous people. These pronouncements were made during the debate on the new Administration Act a month ago as retorts to suggestions that Eastern Bengal was dissatisfied with the reversal of the partition and that the Mahomedan community which contains two-thirds of its population had special claims for the protection of their interests. This feature of the situation was recognised some months since by the Viceroy who paid a visit to Dacca for the purpose of receiving representations upon it, and in reply to which he gave assurances which pacified local apprehensions.

But Mr. Montagu has re-opened the question in a manner which may raise doubts about the value of Lord Hardinge's pledges when it is remembered that the autocracy of the India Office is untouched by the recent developments, and that its Parliamentary spokesman may attempt to apply these extravagant precepts unless they are disowned by his principal. They are, of course, quite opposed to the fundamental tenets of the Musalman faith which is a religious democracy extending to all its followers, irrespective of their origin, equal political and social rights, whether they belong to Eastern Bengal or to the older centres of Islamic India. A consultation of the authorities on these points, or a conference with his colleagues on the India Council, would have been useful correctives to Mr. Montagu's fallacious beliefs, and he might have used arguments against the pretensions of Eastern Bengal which would not have conflicted with the religious feelings of sixty-five millions of the King Emperor's subjects. There has, naturally, been an immediate disavowal of his allegations by all the representative associations of Islamic India, who have framed their objections to the attitude of "a responsible officer of the Crown" in convincing and temperate language and transmitted them to the Viceroy. There is no doubt whatever about the direction of Lord Hardinge's sympathies, as he has stated and proved them on many occasions, but the present dilemma is that no official reply can be made to these protests without discrediting the originator of the trouble. So matters will probably be compromised by a refuge in silence, unless Mr. Montagu becomes repentant and seeks absolution from the indignant Musalmans, whose nationality and creed he has aspersed. But past experiences of his methods do not warrant this assumption, as explanations and withdrawals are not features of his Parliamentary career, and although the exposure of his ignorance of Mahomedanism is complete, he is unlikely to make a personal confession unless it is extorted from him by his political opponents in the House of Commons who have ample material available for a searching cross-examination of him in the published proceedings of the Islamic Associations.

WIRELESS *versus* CABLE.

A "TELEGRAPHIST" correspondent contributes an interesting article to the *West Australian* on the subject, "Cable versus Wireless," raising, and answering, the question whether the Imperial Government is starving the cable in favour of the wireless system. Only fifty years separated the sending of the first message by submarine cable across the Channel from Dover to Cape Grisnez in 1850, he writes, and the sending of the first wireless message from Werrileux, near Boulogne, to the South Foreland, in 1889. Both are comparatively recent inventions, and yet, he declares, there are already signs of jealousy between the supporters of the two systems. He bases this statement on the fact that the consulting engineer to the Commonwealth, in the course of a press interview in London, commented upon the Imperial Government's progressiveness in connection with inter-Imperial wireless telegraphy compared with its lukewarmness over Imperial cables. The correspondent proceeds to show that there is no ground for such jealousy and that the Imperial authorities are not robbing one system at the expense of the other. "Great Britain," he says, "led the way in the initiation of the submarine cable system," and, he might have added, encountered extreme difficulty in perfecting it. The first cable, completed in 1858, across the Atlantic, was a failure, and soon after its inauguration, lost the power of transmission, the service not being resumed until 1866. In 1865, however, Sir Charles Bright had laid the first cable to India, and this may be said to have been the first successful cable service. Recent public statistics show that of the 268,000 miles of cable then in existence, Great Britain owned 160,000 miles valued at forty-four millions sterling. With these facts in view it can scarcely be contended seriously that the Imperial Government have displayed any lukewarmness in the matter of cables, as is charged, nor has it starved the cables in favour of wireless.

Some of the figures for wireless expenditure are now available. The Imperial authorities have entered into an arrangement with the Marconi Company for an Imperial world chain of stations at £60,000 each. India, we are glad to say, participates in this for, excellent though our cable services may be, their possibilities hold out little hope that they will ever be able to help us to a realization of Sir Henniker Heaton's dream of an Imperial telegraph at one penny per word. It would be ungrateful were we not to admit that much has been done to cheapen our foreign telegraphic communications—and we believe another reform is imminent—but all that might have been done has not come our way, and it is because of this that we hope a strong and definite line will be taken in regard to wireless. So far, wireless has not entered into commercial rivalry with the cable, and it is possible that some time will elapse before this development takes place; that such a development will occur, however, we have no doubt, and we believe we express popular opinion when we say it cannot come too soon. Press rates from and to England and India are now charged at nine-pence per word—the same rate, by the way as between England and Australia—the rate for private messages being one rupee eight annas. And in this matter we have the anomaly that to Australia from England and *vice versa* the private rate is three shillings. We do not know what the next reduction will be in the Indian press rate, but, taking the figures we have quoted, we do not regard as unreasonable the expectation that it will be reduced by exactly one-half to four annas and a half per word.

DISCONTENT IN SOUTH WALES.

IT is an unhealthy and ominous sign, that South Wales, which has been probably the scene of the keenest discontent among the coal workers, is already dissatisfied with the conditions of settlement of the last strike, and has already turned recalcitrant. For the present peace has been restored, and the men have agreed to resume the sittings of the Board under the chairmanship of Lord St. Aldwyn who, having formerly been the independent chairman of the South Wales Conciliation Board, has long been connected with their deliberations. This was really the only course, which it seems open to them to take. For a continuance of their insubordinate attitude would have brought the miners into direct conflict with the authorities, and would have precipitated a struggle in which it is difficult to see how at the present juncture they would be in a position to engage. South Wales has suffered terribly from strikes in the past, and after the recent conflict one would expect the miners, or certainly their women, who have no small say in these affairs, to be anxious for a little peace. In view of the present situation one is bound to feel apprehension that this may not last for long. The men have been persuaded by the more moderate of their number to be reasonable, but their discontent must inevitably come to the surface again, and it is not difficult to foresee a troublous time for the District Board, at any rate, of South Wales. A significant feature of the circumstances in South Wales, indicating a considerably changed attitude on the part of the men, is that the present District Board is practically the same body, with almost the same powers and functions as the old South Wales Conciliation Board, which, in comparison regulated, amid the greatest harmony, the wage rate of the coal-field for so many years. The present attitude of the miners towards this body suggests that the men mean to make trouble. One obtains the same impression, when one considers its ostensible cause. The men expressed discontent with the terms, which had been awarded by Lord St. Aldwyn to day-workers. An award by Lord Mersey in Northumberland of 4s. 9d. per day was warmly approved, while South Wales execrated an award of 4s. 6d. The difference of 3d. per day seems scarcely large enough to warrant the drastic action, which followed it.

PERSIA.

OF far greater interest than disturbed roads, and despoiled British peers and missionaries is the attitude presently adopted by Salar-ed-Dowleh. There cannot be much doubt that he proposes to make a spirited bid for the throne of his brother and nephew and, unfortunately, there are indications that Russia is in some sympathy with his aspirations. The other day he calmly requested the good offices of the Ministers at Teheran to persuade the Government troops to give him battle: later, he declared that he stood for all that was patriotic and that represented good government. Now he has issued a definite ultimatum, and has used a Russian "semi-official" medium for doing so. His proposal is that the Regent should call together representatives of all the conflicting interests in the county in conference "for the purpose of finding a solution of the present calamitous situation." Of course, there is only one solution, and that is the bestowal of supreme power on Salar-ed-Douleh. If that conference is not held, he continues, he will assume the offensive with his 150,000 followers. None of this need trouble us but for one question, What will be the Russian attitude? Great Britain has already declared that she will not countenance the pretensions of the Shah's uncle. Will Russia continue her intrigue with him? So far, the situation is not comforting, and we hope the next few days will see an agreement reached by Britain and Russia on this one outstanding point whereon they apparently, at present, join issue.

THE WANDSWORTH LEGACY.

FORTUNATELY, Reuter rarely makes mistakes, but he made a slip when cabling that Sir William Dennett had given to the London School of Tropical Medicine the sum of £10,000 bequeathed to him by the late Lord Wandsworth for the purpose of medical research. The name should have been Sir William Bennett who is a distinguished English surgeon, and a member of the consulting staff of Osborne. Sir William did splendid work in connection with the Boer war, being decorated for his services to the sick and wounded as they returned Home from the field. The late Lord Wandsworth was a philanthropist of the best type. He was keenly interested in the question of the housing of the working classes and also in the Parliamentary franchise. He sat as Liberal member for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk before he was raised to the peerage as a baron.

THE report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. T. S. Dawson, on the possibilities of employment for technically trained Indians, has been sent to the Government of India.

THE *Pioneer* hears that the Secretary of State has decided that the Board of Revenue, Bengal, in charge of one member, is to be retained. Similar arrangement will be made for Bihar and Orissa.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 10.

ATHLETICS.

The British Empire provided the first three men home in the three miles, and the first and second in the five miles at the last Olympic Games. The prospects of securing the two long distance track races (5,000 and 10,000 metres) at Stockholm are not nearly so bright. H. Kolenhaimen of Finland. Jean Bouin of France, O. G. Bonhag of the United States being three runners who will severely try the best of the Britishers. Indeed, the Finn and Bouin have already shown the way to our best, and they will be first favourites for the distance events next July. E. Owen of Manchester ran second to E. Voigt of Manchester in the 5 miles race at the last festival and it is quite possible he will be the best man England can put into the field for the 5,000 metres. He won the one mile championship in 1909 with the watch showing 4 mins. 23 secs, and was close up in 1910 and 1911. With such a time of pace, and stamina beyond question, he ought to be very dangerous at 5,000 metres. He gave a taste of his ability at the distance on Saturday by winning the Manchester A. C. challenge cup, a trophy in which W. Scott had two shares. Owen went away from the ten miles champion in the last lap and beat him by a dozen yards. His time for the journey (3 miles 185 yards) was 15 mins. 16 2-5 secs. or equal to about 14 mins 45 secs. for 3 miles. This is good running, and if Owen trains for the distance, he will want some beating.

MARATHON TRAINING.

J. Corkery of Canada, winner of the Hamilton Marathon race and E. Simms of Uxbridge, holder of the English track Marathon record for amateurs, were among the runners who took part in the Marathon training run arranged by the Athletes' Advisory Club on Saturday. The object was to bring prominent stayers into contact with the club coaches, the idea being that as the race at the Olympic Games is an international one, all should sink their individuality in the interest of the Empire. The easy style of Corkery and Simms created very favourable comment, and they will certainly show up prominently in the official trial on May 18th. H. Green, last year's winner, and Francomb of Wirrall are two others who the writer fancies will do big things. It promises to be an interesting event, with Simms and Green as the most likely to score.

PROFESSIONAL PEDS.

Writing about stayers is a reminder that Hans Halmer of Canada proved successful over his rivals in the Berlin Marathon race last Sunday, the beaten men including H. Siret of France, winner of the Windsor to London professional Marathon in 1908, J. Hayes of America, the winner of the 1908 Olympic Marathon, W. J. Clark, the first of the United Kingdom's representatives to finish in 1908, and others of note. Halmer finished in 2 hours 38 mins. 24 secs, which is fine running for 26 miles 385 yards on the track.

English Athletes were not surprised to learn that A. B. Wood, an ex-amateur ten miles champion, had beaten a good field in a 15 miles level race for professionals at New York on Sunday. The time returned, however, makes experts wonder, and details of the performance are being eagerly awaited. When F. Appleby beat A. Shrubb and others in a 15 miles level race at Stamford Bridge (London) in July of 1902 the watch showed 1 hour 20 mins. 4 3-5 secs., an improvement of nearly 2 mins. on the then professional record. This was a big beating, but Wood is now stated to have cut another big slice off the "best." Fifteen miles in 1 hour 18 mins. 41 secs. is indeed a tall order, even allowing for the noted fast nature of the Celtic Park track.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

When the concluding stage of the match between C. (Punch) Fairs and G. F. Corey for the world's professional championship was entered upon, the latter led by 6 sets to 2 and so only required to win one more set to take the title from Fairs. The holder got off the mark well and won the first game, but Corey took the second. Good floor work enabled Fairs to take the third game at love. Corey made it 2 all by winning the fourth, but Fairs again went ahead and took the next two games. Corey was successful in the next and Fairs won the ninth at 40-15, so securing the first set at 6—4 in 22 mins.

After Fairs had won the first game of the tenth set, Corey got going in earnest and never giving his rival a chance, ran out the winner by 6—1. The new champion was great at all departments of the game and his forces at the dedans showed him to be one of the most powerful "volleyers" ever seen. The loser took his defeat like a good sportsman should, and he probabiy recognises that youth will be served.

Prior to the championship match, Peter Latham, the ex-champion, and E. Johnson, contested an exhibition match. Latham won the first set at 6—5 and they were level at 3 all in the second when Johnson twisted his ankle and had to retire. Johnson has challenged Corey for the championship, but they are hardly likely to try conclusions for some time, particularly as the challenger has met with a mishap.

SPLENDID GOLF.

Edward Ray of Ganton has never been seen to greater advantage than during the course of an exhibition match with Harry Vardon on Saturday. This was to mark the opening of the Oxhey Golf Club course near Bushey and Ray won by 4 up and 2 to play. Every putt was holed out and the scores for the 18 holes were 73 to 77 in favour of Ray. His driving was tremendous and he generally sent his ball from 20 to 50 yards further than the champion. His drive at the second hole was fully 300 yards and in the twelfth, which measures 489 yards, he reached the green in two and holed out his putt for a 3.

BOXING.

Dan Flynn of Glasgow has already won fame as a cyclist, his honours including a victory in one of the British Empire championships. He has now forfeited his amateur status as a cyclist and taken up boxing as a professional. So far he has not greatly distinguished himself, but his latest effort is encouraging. This was at Glasgow on Saturday, when he met the Dixie Kidd, a coloured boxer from the United States. The latter was conceding weight, but his great experience was expected to even up matters. Flynn scored points in the earlier rounds, and holding his own towards the finish, was entitled to the award.

POLO.

The powerful Eaton team—C. B. Nickalls, the Duke of Westminster, C D. Miller and the Earl of Rocksavage, gave a finished exhibition of polo when beating Hurlingham on the club's closure last Saturday. Lord Dalmeny and Captain E. D. Miller played well for the losers, but they were no match for the Duke of Westminister's combination, the scores at the finish being 15 goals to 4 in favour of Eaton. More interesting matches were seen at Ranelagh and Roehampton, and the polo season is now in full swing.

THE TURF.

Rumour was busy about Lomond a few days ago and Mr. Hulton's crack dropped back in the Derby betting, Sweeper II coming into first place. Lomond may do something to justify his starting first favourite for the big Epsom race, but the writer would far rather go on public form as we know it this season. This puts Sweeper II very high, and though there is the question of his staying the 1 1/2 miles, one must be prepared to chance something.

Apropos of the Derby, it is said that White Star is better than Lycaon at even weights in home gallops. If this is correct, then Mr. Jewel's colt must have been off colour in the Guineas, for Lycaon ran exceedingly well when winning the Chester Vase this week. The four-year old son of Cyllene had to carry 130 lbs. and yet ran the 1 1/2 miles in 2 mins. 42 2-5 secs., winning easily. The field included a Derby candidate in Coriander, but Major Loder's colt was a big disappointment and will not do for Epsom.

In past days, the entries for the Chester Cup have been so numerous, that they have had to be started in three lines. This was not necessary this week, the field mustering a dozen. Long distance races (if 2 1/4 miles can be so termed) are not so fashionable as once on a time, and this partly accounts for the falling-off in the entries. The race served to show what a good stayer Rathlea is, the seven years old son of St. Monans-Sylvia winning very easily in 3 mins 57 secs. Incidently, the race was a triumph for Coulthwaite, one of our most popular and successful steeplechase trainers. He would soon make his presence felt on the flat if he could spare the time, but the winter game claims his chief attention. He is now off to France, where he proposes to carry out an ambitious programme and it will not be his fault if some of his charges don't win.

CRICKET.

The opening week of the cricket season has certainly been an exceedingly interesting one. To get an important Trial Test match, coupled with the debut of Australian and South African teams, is indeed a fine curtain raiser. The All-England team selected to do duty against the Rest at the Oval was a truly great one, as the following names will show:—Rhodes, Hobbs, C. B. Fry, R. H. Spooner, P. T. Warner, Woolley, Heame (J. K.), F. R. Foster, Smith (E. J.), Barnes and W. Brearley. Seven of these men helped to regain the "Ashes" from Australia, while Warner was also a member of the team, though unable to play in the Tests. J. W. H. Douglas, Moad and Strudwick, who also made the trip to Australia, were included in the Rest. The match showed the strength of England, Hobbs (68), Fry (41), Spooner (84), Heame (92 not out) being the most successful batsmen. Barnes greatly added to his reputation as a bowler by accomplishing the hat trick, Seymour, Hayward and Sharp being dismissed with successive balls. Barnes claimed 4 victims for 27 runs and Brearley 3 for 30 during the first innings of the Rest. They again bowled well when the Rest followed on Barnes securing 3 for 59 and Brearley 3 for 55, which Foster took 2 for 33. Humphreys of Kent, and Sharp of Lancashire did best of the batsmen on the beaten side, the former's contributions of 51 and 65, and the Everton footballers 55, being plucky efforts when others were failing. A new googly bowler named Clark, who hails from Ireland, was tried for the Rest, but he only got one wicket, Dean, 5 for 85, meeting with most success.

AUSTRALIANS' BAD START.

The Australians have opened with a defeat, but it will not do to underrate the visitors on account of what happened against Nottingham. Several of them are suffering from colds and with so many new comers, they require time to settle down. C. B. Jennings created a favourable impression by his innings of 51, and C. G. Macartney (84) and S. E. Gregory (36 and 42) also batted well. J. H. McLaren was closely watched, and though he is not nearly so fast as Cotter, he was very accurate, his 3 wickets for 22 indicating that he will prove some trouble to English batsmen. A. O. Jones, the two Gunns and A. B. Crawford (batsmen) and Riley (6 for 89) had most to do with the victory of Notts.

EASY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Many old time cricketers attended the Derby vs. South Africa match, for the purpose of seeing how the new comers among the team would shape. C. P. Carter did best among the fresh players, his bowling during the first innings of Derby creating favourable comment. He made the ball turn a lot and his 3 wickets for 29 runs was a good start. G. A. Faulkner also demonstrated that he will secure many victims, as instanced by his 5 for 46 in the second innings. The visitors were naturally pleased at their victory, though rather disappointed that the new men failed in their batting. There is every excuse, however, as they came straight from the fast pitch at Lord's (where they have been practising), to the slower turf at Derby (due to rain). but when they got more used to English conditions, we shall no doubt see an improvement.

AGAINST SURREY.

The South Africans are now meeting Surrey at the Oval, the feature of yesterday's play being a fine innings of 70 by R. O. Schwarz. The old Cantab had two narrow escapes early in his innings, but afterwards played forcing cricket during his stay of one hour and fifty minutes, his hits including a 5 and nine 4's. The fielding and bowling of the visitors during the first innings of Survey impressed the critics, and South Africa looks like doing well in the triangular Tests. Schwarz and Nourse were the successful bowlers, the former getting 4 wickets for 64, and the latter 4 for 44.

AUSTRALIANS' BIG SCORE.

The Australians have not been long in showing they are capable of making many runs. Against the moderate Northampton bowling yesterday, S. E. Gregory (150) and C. G. Macartney (127) laid the foundation of a big score, but the "tail" failed. Gregory was the first to reach his century and as captain of the team, his example should be inspiring. The pair put on 240 for the second wicket, Gregory's hits including eleven 4's, whilst the younger man had a dozen to his credit.

IN GENERAL.

Johnnie Summers of London beat Lce.-Sergt. Baker in a boxing contest at Liverpool yesterday, the soldier retiring in the seventh round.

W. J. Peall, the veteran billiard player, made a break of 675, chiefly by the spot stroke during the course of a match with his son yesterday.

E. M. Baerlein easily defeated P. Ashworth in the final for the amateur tennis championship, which entitles him to meet the HON. N. S. Lytton in the challenge round to-morrow.

Blackburn Rovers and Queen's Park Rangers were the teams invited to play for the F. A. Charity Shield, the first league champions beating the "Rangers" (Southern champions) by two goals to one

The Oxford University swimmers beat the Oxford Life Saving Club by two events to one in a series of competitions at the University town on Tuesday.

The death is reported of the grandmother of the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION YESTERDAY.

Strikers Hotly Resent Police Interference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

A cargo of Argentine meat arrived at the London docks to-day and unloading operations were immediately begun under the protection of the police. The masters used motor lorries.

The strikers were furious at this move, but were afraid to interfere as they might have done in the case of horses.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The meat convoys reached Smithfield Market unmolested yesterday evening. They were escorted by strong bodies of police.

The Strike Committee has issued a manifesto protesting against the authorities accommodating the masters and protecting "scabs." It also protests against the use of police and soldiers, and warns the Government that repressive action will lead to extremes on the part of the men. The manifesto further calls out all transport workers and says it has cabled asking every international agency to take action.

LATER.

The situation at the Docks, at midday, was unchanged. Special police patrols were conspicuous, and were much resented by the strikers.

Business at Smithfield Market was almost normal, and there was no difficulty in distributing the meat throughout the metropolis.

Chilled beef has risen from twopence to fourpence a stone, but other prices are unchanged.

BIOSCOPE HORROR.

Eighty People Killed in a Fire Panic.

MADRID, MAY 28.

At a cinematograph show in the town of Villa Real, the apparatus caught fire. There was only one exit to the room in which 180 people were crowded.

A panic ensued in which eighty were killed and a number seriously injured. Some of the latter afterwards died.

RISING IN CUBA.

U. S. will not Intervene in a Desperate Situation.

JERSEY CITY, MAY 27.

President Taft has sent a message to General Gomez, President of Cuba, again assuring him that he will not intervene in Cuba.

A *New York Herald* message from Havana says that Brooks and Company, a British firm, have informed the British Minister that the town of Central Romelie is menaced with destruction within seventy-two hours.

QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS.

Record Government Majority Secured.

BRISBANE, MAY 27.

The complete election returns show that the Government have obtained 47 seats as against 25 of the Opposition. This is the largest majority since responsible government was instituted in the State.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Australians Meet the South Africans.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The first match in the series of triangular contests between Australia and South Africa began at Manchester, to-day. Australia batted first and scored 448, Bardsley contributing 121 and Kelleway, 114.

The South Africans replied with 16 for one wicket.

MOROCCO.

Another Fierce Attack on Fez by Tribesmen.

PARIS, MAY 27.

Another attack on Fez this morning was repulsed by artillery. Some tribesmen again entered the city. One French officer was killed and thirty men killed and wounded. The enemy's casualties were very heavy.

BOXING.

Langford's Easy Victory over Flynn.

MELBOURNE, MAY 27.

In a boxing match here to-day, "Sam" Langford beat "Porky" Flynn after fourteen rounds, when the contest was stopped by the referee.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, MAY 27.

It is semi-officially stated that Greece and Bulgaria have arrived at a definite understanding which settles all pending religious and political questions and provides for Greco-Bulgrian co-operation in certain matters.

THE practice of attaching junior members of the Indian Civil Service to the Financial Department of the Government of India, for training, has proved a success, and already all the major provinces, except Bombay and Madras, have had their turn. The Punjab Government is sending another junior officer this year and Mr. R. D. Thomson, C.S., has been selected for duty. He will join the Government of India early next month.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Reprisals of the Turks on their Enemy's Commerce.

FATE OF ITALIAN GOODS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SMYRNA, MAY 27.

The expulsion of Italians from Asia Minor is proceeding. Up to the present 5,000 Italians have been expelled from Smyrna alone. The Customs are confiscating Italian merchandize.

THE MOSLEM BOYCOTT.

In the East the Moslem boycott of Italian goods, which has now been in force for eight months, continues to be as severe as ever. The Moslems show no sign of abating their objection to the use of Italian products and consequently importers' trade is suffering. There seems no likelihood that there will be complete relief from present circumstances until the end of the war, if even then, for should the war conclude on terms which fail to satisfy Turkey, Moslem resentment may dictate a continuance of them. How great is the financial loss, which is being inflicted on local importers of Italian goods it is difficult to estimate, as the situation is complicated by other factors. There is a general slackness of trade on account of the failure of last year's monsoon and the fact that natives at this time of the year are not purchasing piece-goods, but are waiting until after the first burst of the monsoon to get some idea what kind of rain there will be. It is, therefore, hoped by sellers of Italian goods that the situation will be improved when the monsoon has broken. At the same time they feel keen resentment towards the newspaper correspondents, who in the early stages of the war circulated stories of Italian ferocities which they point out have since been considerably discounted. To these they ascribe principally the inception of the boycott.

ONLY PARTIAL IN INDIA.

The boycott in India is still, however, only partial. While some Mohamedans refuse to take Italian goods under any circumstances, others have contented themselves with reducing their purchases to the lowest possible limit. None is purchasing to anything like the normal extent, while in Persia and Afghanistan the boycott is complete and dealers are demanding certificates of the place of origin of all goods similar to Italian, before they will accept them. At the same time in India wherever contracts for Italian goods have been made the dealers are doing their utmost to find excuses for breaking them, and while firms in this manner may not have been put to much loss, they are being given endless trouble and annoyance.

The nett result of all this is that the trade from Bombay in these goods has been reduced by about 20 per cent. The Italian wares which are principally imported are fez caps, piece-goods, paper, silk and potatoes. The articles, of course, which are principally concerned by the boycott, are fez caps, piece-goods and silk. These are manufactured mainly in Lombardy, and are imported into Bombay by five or six large firms and several small ones. Only two of these firms are Italian, the remainder being for the most part German. It is estimated that the sales of fez caps have been reduced by 50 per cent, and one firm alone inform us that its trade in these has decreased in value during the past season by one lakh of rupees. Hitherto the Italian caps have been very popular, being of a cheaper quality and consequently of a considerably lower price than the manufactures of other countries. They have been partially—but only partially—replaced by caps of Austrian production, but these are of higher quality and command an increased price by anything from 10 to 25 per cent. Naturally, therefore, these will be restricted, especially after a bad season. The piece-goods, which have been exported from Italy, are principally striped goods and cheap silk damasks which are purchased chiefly by Mahomedans; consequently this trade has suffered very largely. Goods of French manufacture are being purchased in their place, while more expensive silks from Japan are finding a larger markert. With the exception of the trade in fez caps, in which no other country has yet proved capable of competing with Italy, there is a distinct possibility that Italian trade may suffer permanent injury from the prevailing condition.s

AFGHAN SYMPATHY.

It is understood that a sum of Rs. 90,000 has been collected at Cabul in aid of the Red Crescent Society for the sick and wounded of the Turkish Army at Tripoli. This sum has been received in Bombay by the Agent of the Amir and has been forwarded on to Constantinople by the Turkish Consul-General.

The Amir has directed that further collections in aid of the fund shall be made in all parts of his dominions.

PAN-AMERICANISM.

United States will not Invade Mexico.

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

At the banquet of the Pan-American Society, Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, said that the object of his recent mission to the Caribbean was to assure all the peoples of that region that the opening of the Panama Canal would inaugurate an era of closer relations between all the states of North and South America. The United States, he said, wished to see the other nations of this hemisphere stronger and more stable.

Mr. Sulzer, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee for Foreign Affairs, endorsing Mr. Knox's words, said it would be a blunder worse than a crime, for the United States to invade Mexico. Military experts were of opinion that such a war would require 300,000 soldiers and would cost a hundred million dollars.

LORD CREWE AND THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Commenting on Lord Crewe's reply to the Calcutta Press protest, the *Statesman* quotes passages from the debate during the passage of the Press Act to show that simply violent or mistaken criticism would not be liable unless the paper were seditious.

The *Bengalee* urges the repeal of the Press Act which it always opposed, but considers, legally, the Anglo-Indian press brought itself within the purview of the law in their comments on the Delhi changes.

The *Patrika* suggests the union of the Indian and Anglo-Indian press to secure the repeal of the Act.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were present yesterday at the christening, in All Saints' Church, of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell's daughter to whom their Excellencies stood sponsors.

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, is organizing a concert to be given in the Town Hall, Simla, on June 20th in aid of the Franklin Fund for the assistance of patients in the Walker Hospital.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, will give a Harrow dinner at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, July 11th, and will be glad if old Harrovians desiring to attend will inform Captain the Hon. A. O. W. Forester, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Another Opinion against the Suggested Alliance.

AN "INOPPORTUNE MOMENT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

Sir Ian Hamilton, who is at Malta, has postponed his visit to England till after the departure of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, whose coming conference with Lord Kitchener continues to engross the British and French papers.

The *Temps* states that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill will afterwards visit Bizerta.

Though the suggestion of an Anglo-French Alliance is generally received with coolness by the Press of both countries, it is regarded as beyond doubt that the Malta meeting will have an important bearing on the Naval position in the Mediterranean, where, according to the French view, the growing strength of Italy and Austria will tend to neutralise the French contribution to the Anglo-French alliance.

In this connection the *Daily Telegraph* points out that if the Dominions make some sacrifice and respond to Mr. Churchill's appeal, the idea of withdrawing the battleships from the Mediterranean could be abandoned. The *Telegraph* outlines the scheme by which our kinsmen could enable us to provide an Imperial Service Squadron which would be based at Gibraltar and would be the pivot force of the Empire. It might consist of eight Dreadnoughts and twelve smaller cruisers, costing three millions annually.

The *Telegraph* suggests the following annual contributions:—Canada £900,000, Australia £700,000, New Zealand £400,000, South Africa £250,000, and the United Kingdom £750,000. It suggests the creation of a Imperial Naval Committee on which the Dominions would be represented and says that the Imperial Squadron should be largely manned and officered by men from the Overseas Dominions.

LATER.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in an article today, says there could scarcely be a more inopportune moment for irresponsible talk of a French alliance, and hopes that the good sense of the message from the Paris correspondent of the *Times* will check it. "We may be sure", the journal adds, "that a large extension of military liabilities is no more to the minds of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill than the idea of leaving British interests in the Mediterranean to be guarded by another Power."

The *Journal des Debats* welcomes the suggested alliance, but deprecates exciting susceptibilities, especially regarding compulsory military service, which, it says, is a question Britain must decide for herself.

AFGHAN APATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent says there was great lack of energy at Kabul in preparing the field force for Khost. It was not until the Amir's arrival from Jellalabad, early in May, that the preparations were completed. Want of organized transport was at the bottom of the delay.

LATER.

News was received on the 17th of May that a force of 3,000 Afghan regular troops, with some mountain guns under the command of General Nadir Khan, arrived at the Altimor pass on the borders of Khost. The pass was held by the Mangals and Ghilzais who were temporarily dislodged. It would appear, however, that the tribesmen, later on, succeeded in re-occupying the pass, and the Afghan force, when last heard of, was still in camp at the Altimor village.

TELEGRAPH OFFICERS' PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A Press communique states:—The Government of India have under consideration the desirability of revising the conditions of service which were introduced in the resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry (No 913-918-115, dated the 2nd February, 1910) with respect to officers in the provincial service of the Indian Telegraph Department. They have now received the sanction of the Secretary of State to their proposals and the revised rates of pay which, with slight modifications, are assimilated to those sanctioned for the Public Works Department (in the resolutions of the Government of India No 439-458 E, dated the 15th May, 1912) will be introduced with effect from April 1st, 1912. The resolutions for the provincial service will be abolished and promotion *pari passu* with Imperial Service officers restored.

AN OFFICIAL APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The Advocate-General, to-day, moved Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr Justice Imam, on behalf of the Bengal Government, for the enhancement of sentence passed on W. B. Gomes, a guard on the Assam-Bengal Railway by the Magistrate of Chandpur. The accused was convicted of assaulting a female passenger while the train was in motion and fined Rs. 75. The Government contends that the punishment is inadequate to the gravity of the offence. Their Lordships issued a rule on Gomes to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

THE ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The statement that the proposals for the permanent shutting down of the workshops department at the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are under consideration is incorrect. The closing of the Canal foundry workshops is being considered, but these have nothing to do with the college workshops under the P. W. D.

Mr. D. Shuter Robertson, Superintendent in charge of the College workshops, died while on furlough at Home.

MUSSOORIE CHEQUE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, MAY 28.

The Magistrate has remanded Mrs. Fuller who, it will be remembered, is charged by a Mussooree tradesman with attempted cheating by means of a cheque which was subsequently dishonoured. The lady is on bail, the Magistrate having accepted her husband in the sum of Rs. 700 for her appearance to-morrow.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Salar-Ed-Dauleh Delivers an Ultimatum.

SITUATION IN FARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 27.

A telegram from Salar-Ed-Dauleh is published in a semi-official manner. Salar-Ed-Dauleh announces that he has proposed that the Regent should hold a conference consisting of representatives of the Court, Cabinet, Army and Tribes for the purpose of finding a solution of the present calamitous situation.

Salar-Ed-Dauleh undertakes to abide by the result of the conference, but says that if his proposal is rejected he will assume the offensive with 150,000 followers.

"FROM BAD TO WORSE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 28.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes (9th May):—

Things in Fars go steadily from bad to worse. No trade, no safety to travellers is the order of day. Never has the Indo-European Telegraph Department had such a bad time. The lines are almost constantly interrupted. It is generally thought that unless Great Britain adopts a more forward policy things will get steadily worse. Can anyone suppose Russia would tolerate the present anarchy and chaos? Russian methods, though not always worthy of imitation, have the distinct advantage of rendering the Russian sphere of influence in Persia safe for travellers and traders.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The affairs of the Indo-Persian Railway are now before the Government of India. Mr. Johns, Engineer-in-Chief, who is responsible for the survey, has arrived at Simla and is conferring with the authorities. It may be taken that the recent situation in Persia will stimulate the efforts of the Government of India to push on with the survey next cold weather when practical steps will probably be taken to formulate the project which is officially described as the Karachi Railway Extension Scheme. The survey, as already announced, has been carried up to Gwador.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

Parsi Run over by a Motor Cycle.

Mr. Wilhelm Wendt, a European, was proceeding on his motor-cycle towards Walkeshwar Road on Monday evening. When he was near the Islam Club, Dorabshaw B. Kanga, a Parsi, aged about forty, attemptad to cross Chowpatti Road to the Khote footpath. To avoid an accident Mr. Wendt swerved to the left, but being confused the Parsi is said to have walked in front of the machine and was knocked down. He received some injury, bleeding from his right ear. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A police sepoy doing duty near the spot said the cycle was going at an ordinary pace and that Mr. Wendt was blowing his horn.

BOY MENDICANT RUN OVER.

CHIMANLAL Shivram, a boy mendicant, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Monday evening suffering from internal injuries and was detained for treatment. It appears that a Bania lady, who was returning from Bunganga, stopped her carriage on the road and distributed mangoes among some of the medicants and then drove on. The boy, not being satisfied with his share, ran after the carriage and tried to jump on to the step. He fell and was run over.

HINDU GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Jaibai, a Hindu girl aged seventeen. The evidence showed that the deceased worked as a labourer in the new docks. On Monday, she was working on the new basin of the dock, missed her footing and fell into the basin, a height of forty-six feet. Death was instantaneous.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.

New Vessels for the Trieste—Bombay Service.

In the "Gablonz," the Austrian-Lloyd Company have added a powerful unit to its existing service between Trieste and Bombay.

Like her sistership the "Marienbad," the "Gablonz" is of 7,200 tons and both offer splendid accommodation. They are fitted with wireless telegraphy, while life-boats and life-saving appliances are of the latest design and are amply sufficient for all passengers and crew.

On the "Gablonz" 152 first-class and 30 second-class passengers can be carried, and the saloons, music and reading rooms, verandah tea-room and the like are luxuriously fitted and represent the highest ideals of pictures of comfort.

THE "JUBA" COLLISION.

To inquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Juba," and the pathimar "Bhawani" of Malwan, off Janjira Light, Rajapuri Point, on the 20th ultimo, a Marine Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Bombay Government.

The court will consist of Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency, Magistrate, Capt. D. F. MacDonald, Deputy Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company and Captain H Manley, master of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Lhasa."

The Inquiry will begin this morning.

CASUALTY AT THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, while the steamer "Clan Cameron' was entering Princes Dock, to proceed alongside No. 4 berth to begin loading, she fouled the end of the jetty. She sustained some damage aft.

GENEROUS NATIVE CHIEFS.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar has declared his intention of starting a fund for the protection of agriculturists in his State and has topped the list with a first instalment of Rs. 500,000 and has promised Rs. 15,00,000 more in six annual instalments of Rs. 2,50,000 each.

The funds will be invested in valuable securities and of the interest, Rs. 20,000 will be spent on the construction of wells. The balance will be accumulated and distributed among agriculturists during famine years.

His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra has decided to grant scholarships to students taking up agricultural studies with a view to impart agricultural knowledge among his subjects.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

European Lady Succumbs at Secunderabad.

LANOWLI SCARE DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABD, MAY 28.

Mrs. F. T. Duxbury, wife of the Agent of Ralli Bros. and Commandant of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has died of cholera. Mrs. Duxbury arrived home from the Club last evening and appeared to be in her usual health, but before dinner, suddenly, severe symptoms of cholera appeared and, growing rapidly worse, she succumbed at seven this morning. Mrs. Duxbury was one of the most esteemed residents of Secunderabad where she had resided for twelve years. She was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of charity and her good work in connection with the Protestant Orphanage, Women's Workshop and the Y. W. C. A. will always be remembered.

She was buried this evening.

POONA, MAY 28.

Some trouble is being experienced in retaining labour on the Tata Hydro-Electric works in consequence of cholera at Lanowli.

[A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" called on Mr. H. P. Gibb the General Manager of the Tata Hydro Electric Co., on receipt of this message, and he at once denied that there was any cholera scare amongst the coolies on the Lanowli works. He admitted that there had been a few cases of cholera amongst the work-people—there had been about eleven cases of illness, and two deaths—but with a qualified medical officer, resident on the works, the disease had been kept well within bounds. Work-people had been gradually leaving, but their going was only the usual departure, incidental to all works at this time of the year. They had been leaving gradually in anticipation of the monsoon in order to get back to their fields. Two months ago, there were 2,600 coolies on the work, and now only about 600 remain. Work on the Lanowli dam will close, for the monsoon season, in a fortnight, but special arrangements have been made for the continuance of operations at Walhwan. Here 600 people will be employed, while another 400 will be given work on other parts of the scheme, almost entirely in tunnelling.]

THE PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 28.

The *Kesari* yesterday deposited Rs. 5,000, the security required under the Press Act by the District Magistrate, in pursuance of a notice by the Bombay Government in connection with articles published in that newspaper on the 30th of January and the 16th of April last.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

In the course of a resolution on the triennial irrigation revenue report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the three years ending in 1911, the Government of Bombay remarks that the feature of the triennium is the increased progress in the construction of the valuable protective irrigation works. It is satisfactory that the rate of construction estimated for the Godaveri Canals has been attained and it has been possible to make a commencement of irrigation during the triennium.

The slight increase of rates commented on in the report on the last triennium has effected a general increase in revenue accompanied by an increase in the area of irrigation. The growth is steady and satisfactory, and seems to indicate that for the protective works now being, and hereafter to be, constructed the growth of irrigation and revenue will be much more rapid than in the past. The value of irrigation in the Deccan is now well established.

The completion of the Hydrographical Survey for the protective irrigation projects of the Deccan and the issue during the triennium of a printed report and maps of the irrigation projects possible is an event of great importance. The projects possible are now known, and as the works in progress approach completion, the next most suitable work can be selected and the project surveyed in detail and prepared for sanction. The project now ready and awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State is the Nira Right Bank Canal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Matters for Consideration by the Standing Committee.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, to-day, a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the collection of wheel tax from motor cars and motor cycles in Bombay will be considered.

It will be remembered, the Commissioner writes, that considerable doubt has been expressed in the Corporation whether the total number of motor cars in use in Bombay is actually subjected to payment of the tax. The Assessor and Collector was accordingly directed to make a special effort to collect the tax from all cars and it will be seen from his report that 805 motor vehicles have been taxed against 598 in the previous quarter, 52 of the increase being new registrations, while the remaining 155 may be ascribed to the special registration that has taken place. This probably represents very nearly the whole number properly taxable.

Another letter from the Commissioner forwarding a request from the joint honorary secretaries of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, for the financial assistance of the Corporation in carrying out the work of the League, will also be considered.

The Commissioner writes: The Corporation will be aware of the general objects for which the League has been formed. The work of the League, will, it may be presumed, be directed along two lines curative, that is, the tending of the sick in special hospitals, the encouragement of inoculative treatment after its advantage has been made clear to the public, and the visiting of cases, unable to come to hospital, in their own homes: and preventive, that is, the warning against, and where possible the penalisation of insanitary habits in public places; the importance of insanitary houses and work places: and the education of the people towards the realisation of the danger of excluding light and air from their dwelling places.

In both directions progress must be in the first instance tentative and gradual. The assistance of the municipal executive will be constantly necessary, more especially in the regulation of dwelling houses. This assistance will be readily forthcoming; but financial help from the Corporation is also required. Although it is not possible at present for the league to lay down exactly the extent and method of its work, a considerable initial expenditure is unavoidable and indeed, desirable.

The Corporation are interested, as the secretaries point out, as large employers of labour, and it is their duty to set an example which it may be hoped that other employers of labour will emulate. But they are also concerned as the body principally responsible for the physical welfare, of the inhabitants of the City. I do not therefore consider the suggestion that the Corporation's contribution should be Rs. 20,000 in the first year to be excessive. It should be understood that the continuance of this amount in the following years should be dependent on the assistance forthcoming from other bodies and on the amount of expenditure which the league finds itself obliged, or in a position, usefully to incur.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wanted—A Durbar at Navsari.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week, the Collector of Surat, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, held a Durbar at Bulsar, in his district. Last year, a similar Durbar was held by Mr. Anderson at the same place, and the holding of Durbars has become a regular feature of the British Administration. It may well be asked, why should not the Baroda authorities organise such a Durbar at Navsari? The Durbar brings together under a common roof all the leading citizens of the district, once a year, and has some special features, which I wish were introduced without delay into the Baroda state. At the Durbar held at Bulsar, all the leading citizens of the town as well as of the district, and all the leading cultivators were invited under the presidency of the Collector, and anybody invited to the Durbar had the privilege of asking any questions on any subject of importance, provided the questioner had given previous notice to the Collector of his intention to do so. This is something like the procedure adopted at Legislative Councils by honourable members, and is fruitful of good results.

I would invite the attention of the popular Sooba of Navsari, Rao Bahadur Manekal Sakerlal Desai, to this British institution and commend him to take up the matter in right earnest, and I have hopes that if he were to ask for sanction from higher authorities to hold a Durbar at Navsari, the permission will be readily granted.

What can be better than appointing a certain day, when the leaders of the town of Navsari and the district gather together on one common platform, under the presidency of their popular Sooba, there to discuss openly topics of local interest, and to appreciate the services of zealous Patels and Talatis by granting them pugrees, shawls and buksheesh, in the presence of all the leading officers of the district as well as of the leaders of society? The Durbar has an Indian feature, and our leading native states should be the first to introduce it in their administrations. But as the suzerain British Government has taken the lead in the matter, it will be well to copy them in this matter, even though late. According to the report of the Durbar which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 23rd instant, the business passed off very satisfactorily at Bulsar, the durbaries being given light refreshment at its close.

Will not the Sooba Saheb of Naosari move in the matter and arrange to hold the first Durbar in the Baroda territory at Navsari, which is a suitable place for such a cosmopolitan gathering? Anything that brings together the rulers and the ruled on a common platform is to be highly commended, and the introduction of the Durbar in the Baroda State will be conducive to the mutual benefit of the ryot and the State officers.

Billimora, May 27. B. N. B.

MATHERAN AMENITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Toilers in Bombay are cheered by the prospect of leaving the dust and smell of the city at the end of the week for the cool and pure breezes of Matheran. They enjoy in prospect the crisp and refreshing air of early morning and hasten by the Friday or Saturday train to fill their lungs with it. But what do they get? They find the principal roads in possession of bands of able-bodied men and boys on hired ponies, which they urge to their best-speed along the dusty unwatered roads cutting up the surface and raising a dust that hangs in long clouds behind them. They wear a more or less successful imitation of English riding dress and seem completely oblivious of the offence they cause, and the costume they disgrace. This feature of the hill was never more in evidence than during the present season, and one hardly escapes from these riders even in the more secluded paths. Surely the Government, that consider Matheran to be a health resort, can intervene when the general comfort of visitors is thus interfered with by gangs of rowdies, whose sole desire is their own enjoyment regardless of everything else. The disillusion one suffers who comes here recalls a well known couplet of Byron:—"Blest anticipation and how sweet is the day, Curst participation, get out of the way.".

DISGUSTED.

Matheran, May 25.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Sir Beauchamp Duff has been offered the command of the Southern Army in succession to Sir Edmund Barrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major J. A. Stewart, 7th Rajputs, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command 13th Rajputs.

Major E. N. Davis, 99th Deccan Infantry, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed Commandant 15th Sikhs.

58th Vaughan's Rifles.—Major A. W. F. Knox, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command and to remain seconded, vice Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O., appointed Commandant 57th Wilde's Rifles.

20th Deccan Horse.—Lieut.-Colonel G. E. D. Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, to be Commandant when Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Jones vacates, 15th July, 1912.

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wright, 6th Jat Infantry, to be Commandant 18th Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Musgrave, 30th Punjabis, tenure of Command extended for one year.

58th Vaughan's Rifles.—Captain C. B. Brown, Double Company Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D. S. O., transferred to 57th Wilde's Rifles.

101st Grenadiers.—Captains W. B. Roberts and F. A. B. Johnstone to officiate as Double Company Commanders. Captain J. A. Bean to officiate as Quartermaster and Lieutenant H. G. C. Laird to officiate as Adjutant.

38th Central India Horse.—Captain G. Henderson to officiate as Squadron Commander.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Captain H. B. Leapingwell and Lieutenant P. G. Loch to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Lieutenant E. H. Ovans to be Quartermaster.

32nd Lancers.—Lieutenant C. A. L. Howard to officiate as Adjutant.

103rd Maharatta Light Infantry.—Major H. S. Garratt to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, Captain J. S. H. Wilson to officiate as Double Company Commander and Lieutenant H. C. Brodie to officiate as Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Young, 63rd Pallamcottah Lt. Infantry, for 3 months; Major R. J. T. Saul, 90th Punjabis, for 75 days; Lieutenant C. Holland, 26th Battery Royal Field Artillery, for 5 months; Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Pollard, 29th Lancers, for 4 months; Captain C. J. M. Thornhill, 6th Jat Lt. Infantry, for 2 1-2 months; Captain E. C. Watson, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 3 months; Lieut. C. H. Standbridge, 117th Mahrattas, for 90 days; Lieutenant L. G. Barbrook, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment, for one year; 2nd-Lieutenant P. J. E. Gordon-Ralph, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Regiment, for 185 days.

BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Monday, the 3rd of June being the anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the troops in the garrison will parade at 8-30 a. m. (weather permitting) as follows:—The Royal Garrison Artillery and the 1st Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on the Colaba Parade Ground. 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, on the General Parade Ground (Esplanade.) Dress:—review order, summer clothing, colours uncased. A fen-de-joie will be fired. The officer commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a Royal Salute of 31 guns from the saluting battery at 8-30 a. m. After Parade the day will be observed as a holiday.

THE WEATHER.

Last Night's Storm in Bombay.

HIGH WIND AND FAIR RAIN.

More than usual interest was attached to the storm that burst over the Island at twenty minutes past six yesterday evening because of the fact that the South west monsoon had burst at Colombo a week before.

The sky had been overcast all day, and as the afternoon wore on rain appeared imminent. It kept off, however. By 6 o'clock the clouds had become more intense, and by 6-15 it was almost dark. At 6-20 came the burst, but it was wind without rain, unless a few drops can be so described. The wind was high and gusty, cyclonic in character, and was accompanied by dense clouds of dust which made progression along most of the roads leading to and from the Fort decidedly unpleasant. This continued for half-an-hour more or less, and then when all thought and hope of the rain had almost been given up, it came down steadily if not heavily. The wind freshened about 6-45 and then died away again; then the rain increased in strength, and by 7 o'clock it looked as if it had settled in for the night. Two hours later, however, the rain stopped and the wind fell, the city going back, almost to normal hot weather conditions.

A little thunder and some lightning accompanied the rain, but they seemed distant.

There was for some time a sudden and grateful drop in the temperature. During the day it had been hot and sultry, but the rain and wind caused a splendid improvement in this respect.

Shortly before one this morning the wind sprang up again, and blew with some force, though in gusts.

Up to a late hour last night no damage, as the result of the storm was reported; but at "Maidania" dislocation of lights etc. was caused.

STEAMER REPORTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Uganda," Captain J. Kilpatrick, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Melbourne, reports having experienced from Latitude 2 N. moderate S. N. monsoon weather to Cape Comorin, thence moderate N. W. to westerly wind and sea to Bombay.

The steamer "Heathdane," Captain J. Tippett,, which arrived here from Calcutta, on Monday evening met with very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal.

The "Times of Ceylon" wrote on May 23:—

Arriving this morning from Calcutta three days after her time, the s.s. "Braunfels" reports having run into a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, during which time she received a severe buffetting. The decks were frequently swept by the waves.

The "Reichenfels," which followed the "Braunfels into harbour, having arrived from Rangoon, was two days overdue. Although fortunate in avoiding the cyclone, she reports a very rough passage. Another steamer which arrived this morning from Calcutta and which reports heavy weather is the "Tong Hong," which has brought a cargo of coal for Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. The decks of the "Tong Hong," it appears, were continually swept by the waves. Making a remark with regard to the weather, the master of the "Clan Stuart" said they had strong head winds and high sea from Chittagong to the Basses' lights.

The master of the "Inventor," in conversation with our representative to-day, said he had experienced very stiff monsoon on the voyage from Calcutta, putting him a day behind time. He added that he had passed the "Mystic," also from Calcutta to Colombo, and judging by the progress she was making he did not expect her to put into harbour till to-morrow or the day after.

THE SIMLA REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The disturbance in Kashmir has given local rain there, but it is now passing away eastwards.

Monsoon conditions have appeared in the south-east Arabian Sea, and have caused thunderstorms in the West of the Peninsula, but the advance appears temporary and feeble. Local rainfall also occurred in Assam, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Calicut reports an inch and a half of rain.

Forecast:—Diminution of rainfall in Kashmir; increase in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para records 0·11" of rain associated with a dustatorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa; night temperature is above normal at Deesa, Indore and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0·19" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and maximum temperature are equal to the average; the minimum is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Scattered showers have fallen, the largest amount reported being 0·17" at Sholapur. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defact. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate rain has been nearly general in Malabar, but no precipitation has been reported from Colombo. Light local rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the Konkan and the central districts of the Bombay Deccan. In Kathiawar, Bhavnagar Para reports light rain. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall. Conditions are slightly unsettled off the Malabar Coast, where, however, seas continue smooth. Seas remain smooth at Colombo also.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few showers in the Konkan. A few thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan and the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 28th May, was 29·840 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Discovery of New Anti-Typhoid Serum.

Professor Metchnikoff and Dr. Broughton Alcock yesterday submitted to the Academie des Sciences a new anti-typhoid serum of which the "Matin" publishes an account this morning, wrote the "Times" Paris correspondent on May 7th. The anti-typhoid preparations hitherto in use have been those of Sir Almroth Wright, in England, and Professors Vincent and Chantemesse, in France. Important and remarkable results have been obtained with these systems of anti-typhoid inoculation, both at home and in tropical and sub-tropical countries.

According to the exposition of Professor Metchnikoff's system, which has been worked out at the Pasteur Institute, the new serum is prepared from living bacilli as in the case of preparations used for inoculation against rabies and small-pox. The Eberth bacilli are first diluted and then rendered sensitive (sensibilities) or impregnated with certain substances which are found in the serum of animals which are most immune from typhoid fever. In this instance the horse has been selected. It is found that chimpanzees when inoculated with this preparation acquire immunity from typhoid. In his report to the Academie des Sciences, yesterday, Professor Metchnikoff stated that two persons who volunteered for the experiment were inoculated some months ago at the Pasteur Institute and that the reaction of the serum was almost imperceptible. Some 44 persons have since been inoculated with success. The first inoculation introduces about 500 million of typhoid bacilli into the human system; the second, which is effected a week later, introduces twice or three times as many. Professor Metchnikoff maintains that his method is at once simple and efficacious, and that it is peculiarly suitable as a preventive in the case of troops who, in time of manœuvres are concentrated in districts where typhoid fever is endemic.

A representative of the "Patrie" who visited Professor Vincent's laboratory at the military hospital of Val de Grace to-day was informed by the army doctors who co-operate with him in the employment of his anti-typhoid serum that they knew nothing of Professor Metchnikoff's new method, except what had been reported in the Press. They pointed out, however, that the dangers of inoculating a human organism with live bacilli had been abandantly demonstrated. It was doubtless true that the ideal method would be to employ for inoculation live bacilli, which had been sufficiently weakened to obviate all danger of infection. In the case of typhoid, no such bacilli had as yet been prepared, notwithstanding the experiments of the American, Dr. Castellani, whose method had been abandoned on account of its dangers.

The Vincent serum, it was stated, had been so successful that the War Minister was causing a great laboratory to be built for the sole purpose of anti-typhoid inoculation with Professor Vincent's preparation. Last March, Professor Vincent's success had been recognized by official decorations and by promotion. Thousands of soldiers and civilians had been inoculated by Professor Vincent's method and not one of them had taken typhoid, even in Morocco, where the disease was extraordinary prevalent. Professor Vincent's method was distinguished by slightness of reaction, absolute innocuousness and invariable efficacy in all countries and climates. His preparation was in such demand that the central army pharmacy had asked for an increase in its staff as a condition of continuing the supply of the quantities required.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

At the Academie de Medicine yesterday, says the same correspondent, Professor Maurice Letulle, of the Faculty of Paris, read a report upon a preparation by Dr. Gnezda, of Agram, for the medicinal treatment of cancer. The medicament consists of a combination of arsenic and phosphorus in the form of arseno-phospho-albumin. It may either be employed as an external medicament or taken internally. In this combination, it is claimed, the toxic properties of the arsenic are practically neutralized. Slight fever follows internal administration, but it attributed to the process of modification of the cancerous tissues. The treatment of internal cancer by medicinal preparations is, of course, no new thing. But the concomitant action of such preparations appears to have been open to very grave objections. Some of them are said, for example, to cause peritonitis in intestinal cancer and equally dangerous or fatal consequences in other internal forms of the disease.

It is claimed for Dr. Gnezda's preparation that, even in cases which in clinical practice are regarded as altogether unsuitable for operation and are frequently left to take their course, this new preparation can at least bring about an "equilibrium," or approximately stationary state of the local disease, such as is known to be frequently consistent with the general good health and the normal nutrition of the patient. In external application the medicament is said to have the effect of preventing or arresting the recurrence of cancer after external operations. The case of a woman, 82 years of age, who was treated two years ago in Paris after an operation on the face and subsequent symptoms of a reappearance of the disease, is adduced as an instance of complete success.

COLONIAL ARMY SERVICE.

Imperial Versus Australian Officers.

While it is agreed in Australian military circles that the importation by the Federal authorities of additional British officers for special work needs careful handling if Australian permanent officers are not to be discouraged, it is felt that in the main the policy is a sound one. That, at any rate, was the view of several local officers who were approached recently. One pointed out that with a Labor Government in power in Federal politics, it was hardly likely that preference would be shown to Imperial men unless there were special reasons for securing their services. It had to be remembered, however, that in the development of a new military system, and with the admitted shortage of instructional officers, the wider experiences of British officers must be of special value. "In every case," said another officer, "the imported soldiers are experts in their special departments. It is not intended that they shall displace any of our permanent officers. I take it that they will be advised first and foremost It is no slight to Australians to say that they have not the advantages enjoyed by Imperial officers in regard to advanced modern training. On the question of pay, it will surely be regarded as a fair thing that officers from England should receive some concession or compensation on leaving their regiments, and sacrificing to a certain extent their chances of promotion or seniority, while they in all probability would have their domestic arrangements interfered with. If these imported officers were to be given prominent position of the district staffs now held by Australian, I would see a reason for complaint, but, as they are merely to be experts in their respective branches of the service for the purpose of giving instruction, it seems that the policy of the Federal Government is unquestionably a correct one."

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

Tests have been conducted with Australian coal by the British Admiralty at the request of the Federal Government. Large quantities of coal will be required for the armoured cruiser Australia and the second class cruisers, and the Defence Department desired to know whether Australia coal would suit the peculiar type of engines adopted for these vessels. The tests were regarded as of great importance. It was known that certain classes of Australian coal were satisfactory for warship purposes, but, as can be readily seen to complete classification, was essential to guide the work of supplying warships in event of war. The tests of New South Wales coal, samples of which were purchased by the Government and sent to England, are not concluded, but preliminary reports indicate that most of them are satisfactory. The official report of Wonthaggi coal has been received as follows:—"The trials of Wonthaggi coal by the Admiralty have proved that this coal is of a sufficiently satisfactory character to warrant its use in the Royal Australian Navy. For the purpose of the trial, all nozzles such as are used with English north country coal were fitted to the furnaces. The fires were kept at 5 in. in thickness, and each furnace was fired at three-minute intervals. The ash was about 12 per cent. The clinker gave very little trouble and the smoke was moderate."

SIAM QUEEN'S PEARLS.

Significant Suggestions by De Boseck.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

Jules Paul de Boseck, charged with retaining stolen property (pearls from the Queen of Siam's famous necklace), appeared before Mr. Arthur, third magistrate at Singapore, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of the preliminary enquiry. He looked not at all fit and was in the course of the proceedings accommodated with a chair. Mr. L. E. Gaunt represented the prosecution, and accused looked after his own case.

Counsel opened the proceedings by recounting the facts which are alleged to connect accused with the stolen necklace. Counsel referred to accused's arrest in London and read the statement made by accused in the course of the proceedings at Bow Street.

Accused remarked that, having seen it in print, there were certain discrepancies he would like to correct in his statement. He would prove that part of the pearls received from the steamship Krani (as mentioned in his published statement) were handled in 1908 and not 1909.

THE ARREST.

The first witness called was Elias Bower, Chief Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, who said he had brought accused in custody from England to Singapore.

Accused, replying to the magistrate, said he had no objection to evidence of his statements to the police; indeed he wanted them recorded. He suggested that the deposition made by Inspector Bower at Bow Street be put in as evidence. That deposition was correct.

Cross-examined by accused, witness said accused was living under his own name at all except one of the addresses he had resided at. He also knew that accused had been charged and convicted at Grays, Essex, for having imported 400 cheroots and was fined £10.

Accused: If a man knew he was wanted by the police he would naturally try to keep himself of the police records?—Yes.

Witness said accused told him he would only oppose the extradition proceedings in London because he feared being sent back to Siam where his life would be in peril on account of his political actions. To that witness told him that as far as he knew accused being a British subject could not be surrendered to Siam. He did not recollect saying it would be murder to do so.

Accused: Did you at Colombo, on board the Devanha, receive a letter from Mr. F. W. Margrett?—Yes.

Did you tear it up and throw it overboard in Colombo Harbour?—Yes.

You are not aware of the fact that this letter has been recovered?—No, I am not.

His worship: Has it been recovered?

Accused: Yes.

His worship: Do you want to put it in as an exhibit?

Accused: No, it is on its way home.

His worship: Have you a copy?

Accused: I have extracts.

MR. MARGRETT'S STORY.

Mr. Frank Weaver Margrett was then called. He said he was a director of the Association of Diamond Merchants, London, and was at present living at Raffles Hotel. Some time in 1908 his firm had negotiations for the sale of a pearl rope to the Queen of Siam. They continued throughout 1908, till 1909, and eventually he forwarded to the order of her Majesty a pearl rope containing 242 pearls. He saw those pearls during their collection and preparation in England and he saw them in the form of the rope. (Witness was handed two pearls.) The larger of the two produced was undoubtedly the centre one of the rope. In regard to the other there were a number of pearls of that size weight and quality. The rope was placed in a leather case; that case was placed in a zinc-lined box and the box was addressed to Kwa Bangkok. Kwa was the court Chamberlain, Chamun Chong Kwa who was now Phra Phubarn Bantherng. Witness and Mr. Reginald Smith, a confidential clerk, gave the box to the N. D. L. agent on board the tender at Southampton about April 13 or 14, 1909. They arrived in Bangkok on May 18 and witness stayed at the Oriental Hotel. About 3-30 p. m. on the day of arrival Chamun Chong Kwa came to the hotel with the box which had been broken open; the necklace was gone. Witness next morning reported the matter to Lloyd's agent, having insured the pearls at Lloyd's for £8,210.

Accused: Lloyd's have refused to pay the insurance money? They have.

They claim the box was delivered in good condition?—They do not.

Have you any objection to telling the court why they refused to pay?—I have at present.

You have tried every possible means to get what insurance money and have failed?—Yes it has not been paid.

I put it to you that the only way to get that £8,000 is to have me or some other person convicted of the theft or prove that we have been in possession of these pearls.

Mr. Gaunt: That is surely a question of law for the English courts.

Accused: Can you show any other way, Mr. Margrett?—I cannot form an opinion at all.

Witness said a second necklace was sent out three months after the disappearance of the first one.

So, notwithstanding the fact that these 242 pearls were splendidly matched, your firm was able to get another 242 within three months?—You can always buy pearls.

Of that quality?—Of any quality.

They were not rare?—Some of them were extremely rare.

And although those pearls are extremely rare you succeeded in sending them out in 3 months?—Yes.

Witness stated that when he took out a warrant for accused's arrest he thought the evidence justified it. He had no idea what the opinion of the judges in Siam would be.

I put it to you, Mr. Margrett, that you know fully well, and that you have, in fact, already succeeded in dealing with the judges in Siam; that they have already assured you of my conviction in case I am taken back there; and that you know the sentence I am to receive.—Not the slightest truth in it.

THE LETTER.

You sent a letter to Elias Bower at Colombo?—Yes.

Did that letter contain these words: "If he (de Boseck) is acquitted he will be immediately re-arrested and taken back to Siam and tried for the theft"? Does your letter state these words or not?—I do not remember those exact words, but the letter was private.

Accused: The letter was discarded by Mr. Bower and was floating in Colombo Harbour. It was anybody's property.

Accused: Your letter says I am to be sent back to Siam and tried for stealing?—I may have suggested that in a private letter to Bower.

His worship: There is nothing particularly wrong in that suggestion, I think. It is surely not an objectionable one.

Accused: Mr. Margrett sends me back to Bangkok on one charge and tries me in Singapore on another!

Mr. Gaunt: We cannot proceed against accused here for theft.

Accused: I think I was very much juggled with, Mr. Gaunt. (To witness). Does the letter also say: ". . . there de Boseck can get a sentence of 10 years and they will give it him"?—I believe I said you were liable to a penalty of 10 years—and I should say probably you would get it.

Witness said he had known Mr. Bower for 14 or 15 years and anything he addressed to him would be of a private nature. He was sure Mr. Bower would not be prejudiced by it.

I don't say you could prejudice him, but I say you attempted to prejudice him as a police officer travelling in charge of a prisoner?—I deny it.

If this letter was a private one what need was there to enclose another, in a yellow envelope, marked "strictly private" in red?—That was more private.

Did that enclosed letter have the words: "I will come on board at Penang unknown and will then see you about the matter you know of"?—Well! I went on board at Penang.

Why did you write that you would go on board unknown?—I went on board as a first class passenger openly. I had all my meals in the saloon.

And did yourself as far as I was concerned?—I did not wish to see you.

And did not want me to know you were on board in fact?—(No reply).

Has it not been suggested at a certain time by an employee of a competing firm that everything with regard to the shipment of this box was not above board?—I have never heard it.

You never heard of a certain employee of Alexander Clark and Co. making such a statement?—Not in regard to my firm.

If not your firm in regard to you and Mr. Smith individually?—Yes, that is true.

You never took any steps legally against the author of that rumour?—Yes, I did.

Was there a decision given in it?—There was.

His Worship, to accused: Do you know the decision?

Accused: No, but if Mr. Margrett got the decision I congratulate him.

Under further cross-examination, witness said the larger of the two pearls produced weighed 19 3-4 grains, and the smaller one 7 or 8 grains. He identified them immediately he saw them and laid an information on September 28 last year.

Accused: I believe I was in Singapore about September 26, somewhere round it.

Witness: We did not know it.

You sent those pearls home to be re-identified?—No.

There must have been an object?—I sent them home for a private reason in connection with our civil case. I had no doubt in my own mind.

Mr. Margrett then left the box, and the case was adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S HEARING.

Before the hearing proceeded on 13th inst. Mr. Battenberg for de Boseck made an application in regard to the statements from Bow Street which were put in at the last hearing. He said that according to the ordinance such statements were not admissible and he asked his worship to exclude them.

Mr. Gaunt objected, pointing out that the statements were put in at accused's own request.

Mr. Battenberg replied that an accused person could not consent to waive any rights whatever and therefore could not forgo the right to exclude statements such as had been put in.

His worship took evidence but make a note of counsel's objection.

Phra Phubarn Bantherng, Chamberlain to the Royal Household of Siam, stated that in June, 1908, he entered into negotiations with the Association of Diamond Merchants for the purchase of a pearl rope to contain 242 pearls, on behalf of the Queen of Siam. The order was placed in January, 1909. Later he was instructed that the pearls had been collected and forwarded. They were to arrive about May, 1909, by the ship Deli. Before the Deli arrived, witness went to Windsor and Co. to ask as to when the Deli would arrive. He saw Mr. de Boseck. The latter asked if he expected anything and witness said: "Yes, a pearl rope for her majesty the Queen." De Boseck said he would inform witness when the Deli arrived. She did come in about two days later, and witness went down to meet Mr. Margrett and Mr. R. Smith. That same morning witness spoke to de Boseck and asked, if he could take delivery. De Boseck said: "Not until the manifest has been passed by the Customs House," and added be that he would inform witness as to when it could done. At tiffin time witness got a postcard from de Boseck; he had since handed that over to Mr. Margrett. In consequence of the postcard witness went down to Windsor's with the Customs House permit. De Boseck handed the box to witness. The seals were order and everything appeared to be all right. Witness gave de Boseck a receipt for it, and took the box home. There he opened it in the presence of Lady Phubarn his wife and as he was doing so the loose plank slid away and revealed the cut zinc lining. The pearls were gone. Witness took the box to Mr. Margrett and Mr. Smith at the Oriental Hotel.

Cross-examined: Witness gave a receipt for the box saying it (the box) was in good order. The only jewelley he expected the box to contain was the Queen of Siam's pearls; he expected nothing else. When he opened the box there were one or two brooch-pins; he did not know for whom they were intended. He could not remember receiving any letters from Mr. Margrett relating to the pearl rope. He could not say how long de Boseck stayed in Bangkok after the arrival of the Deli on that occasion. Witness could not recollect whether anyone else was present in the office when he took delivery of the box.

Other witness having been called.

Mr. Battenberg submitted that no case had been made out against the accused showing all those essential ingredients necessary under the section. With regard to the charge of receiving the pearls with a guilty knowledge he did not think any case had been made out. So far as he could gather from the evidence of the prosecution they alleged theft. They alleged that they had lost certain pearls; Mr. de Boseck happened to be in Bangkok at the time and the only evidence to connect him with retaining that property with a guilty knowledge was the suggestion that he gave two pearls to Cowan, but that he gave them with a guilty knowledge or that there were any circumstance which went to show he had a guilty knowledge had not been proved. He therefore asked that the accused be discharged.

His Worship said he was satisfied there was a "prima facie" case to go before the jury.

Mr. Battenberg: I shall reserve my defence.

The accused was committed to the Assizes and, on the application of Mr. Gaunt, bail was again fixed at dolls. 15,000.

THE "PIR-SAHIB."

Begs Bombay Moslems not to Fete Him.

As resolved at the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Tayeed-i-Musulmanan-i-Jadeed, held on the 26th instant, a deputation of the institution consisting of Syed Gulam Mahomed Refai—President, Mian Mahomed Chotani—Treasurer, Maulavi Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhatey, M. A., LL.B., Messrs. Abdur Rawoofkhan, Syed Ehsan, Maulavi Mahomed Abdul Munim, Baakza Secretary, Fakih Hussen Khatib, Abdur Rehman Pathan, Syed Abdus-Suttar Bagdadee, Hakim Bashir Ahmed, Shebzada Syed Yusuf Refai and others, waited on the Peersaheb Moulana Syed Ebrahim Saifuddin Efendi, at his residence, at Warden Road, on the 27th instant, to express their joy and delight on his visit to this city.

The deputation were introduced by Mr. Mian Mahomed Chotani and Moulavi Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhatey read an address in Arabic. The President then garlanded His Holiness and presented a bouquet.

The Peersaheb thanked the deputation and on learning the aims and object of the Anjuman wished it success and contributed Rs.100 to its funds. He then urged the members of the deputation to use their influence in explaining to Mahomedans that they should not gather in lots around him and make an unnecessary noise by cheering when he goes out to drive, walk or ride; nor should they, on attending upon him, fall in a crowd at his feet or kiss his hand, but salute simply when they visit him. This attitude of his co-religionists, he said, had prevented him from moving freely in the city and thus viewing its peculiarities. He should therefore thank the Institution if it will take the necessary steps in the matter and thus give him an opportunity to visit the various parts of the city.

In pursuance to this wish an "edict" is being circulated by the members of the Anjuman, requesting Mahomedans to act according to the desire expressed by His Holiness, and make a point not to congregate in any place when they happen to come in contact with His Holiness.

PROPOSED PROCESSION.

In connection with the visit of the Pir Sahib, it is said that a programme is being arranged for a procession through the Mahomedan quarters of the city, so that the whole of the Mahomedan population may have an opportunity of seeing him and receiving his blessing. The Mahomedans are making extensive preparations to illuminate the mosques and houses.

During the procession the Pir Sahib will receive addresses, etc., at the different streets through which he will pass.

The Pir yesterday evening attended the Musjid of Munala at Allay Moola, near Khattak and after blessing the crowds proceeded to the house of Abdulla Kadwani. There was an immense crowd collected in the street and excellent police arrangements were carried out under the direction of Superintendent Sanderson, Inspectors Jones and DeBurgh.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

WHAT DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE SHOULD EAT.

A Difficult Problem with an Easy Solution.

The famous proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," applies with peculiar force to the dyspeptic, and the same is true with regard to the drugs ordinarily prescribed for indigestion.

Fasting has, of late, been greatly advocated in these cases, but it is by no means always a safe course to adopt, as it necessarily weakens the patient who has to subsist on his own tissues, while his digestive organs get the complete rest which fasting ensures.

The chief thing is to discover a means of feeding which combines the greatest amount of nourishment with the least strain on the digestion; in other words, food which requires a very small quantity of gastric juice to dissolve it and can be acted upon without much movement of the stomach, while, when absorbed, it must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

All these qualities are forthcoming in Sanatogen, whose reputation has advanced by leaps and bounds throughout the whole of the civilised world. It has done this thanks, primarily, to the way in which doctors have prescribed it, and the enthusiasm they have displayed in speaking of its merits. In the second place, those who have had their health restored by its means have told their friends about its revitalising and recuperative properties as well as the ease with which it is assimilated and the remarkable sense of satisfaction it gives almost immediately after it has been swallowed. These sensations are of immense importance to the dyspeptic, who is so apt to suffer from pain after a meal that he frequently refuses to eat rather than undergo the torture which eating involves.

WHY THE SOLUTION IS EASY.

Sanatogen's remarkable effects are due to its composition as well as to its quality. It is a powder of such exceptionally fine character that it is impossible for it to irritate the delicate lining of the stomach even when that lining is inflamed or ulcerated. Moreover, it is composed of the body-building part of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with that form of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system and tissues generally. The nutritive elements in it have been proved by the most eminent authorities in the world to be more easily absorbed than those of any other preparation known to Science.

In many forms of indigestion there is an excessive loss of phosphorus salts from the system. Much modern dyspepsia is the result of overstrain of the nervous system, due to the onerous conditions of life, worry and excitement of all kinds, so that the nervous system becomes exhausted and is not able to supply the needed force for the mechanism of digestion to be carried on perfectly. In this way, again, the stomach becomes more enfeebled and digestion is further ruined. By means of the phosphorus in Sanatogen, however, the nervous system is completely restored to health, so that it can soon supply the tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers.

These facts go to show conclusively that Sanatogen is the preparation par excellence in the rational treatment of every acute stomachic disorder, a fact which is emphasized when it is stated that not only does Sanatogen put no tax on the stomach, but that it also helps that organ to digest other foods.

MORE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering. In this latter case, too, Sanatogen exercises a power for good which cannot be exaggerated, for, by being all digested in the stomach and leaving no waste, it enables the intestines to recover their tone through the prolonged periods of rest it enables them to enjoy.

No more striking testimony could be given to the value of Sanatogen for dyspeptics than is furnished by the following statement of a well-known medical man:—"I used Sanatogen in a case of chronic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy-seven years with very good results. Pain and nausea disappeared, and powers of assimilation increased."

Another doctor writes:—"I gave Sanatogen to a patient in a condition of extreme debility due to indigestion. It bridged her over this to a condition of convalescence, and her ordinary diet was taken with advantage."

That is always the dyspeptic's great desire—to be able to take his ordinary diet with advantage and without pain. Sanatogen ensures his being able to do this.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

DOMESTIC ICE-MACHINES.

Novel Boon for Indian Householders.

The luxury of an abundant supply of ice, manufactured cheaply and without inconvenience in one's own home, is now being offered to Indian householders by an American firm, which has not only traded with extensive results throughout the United States but has established its custom in other hot-weather countries such as South America, Australia, South Africa, as well as the southern and western states of the United States. This firm, the Remington Machine Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, is now opening up business in India. Its goods have already found a wide sale in Assam, where they are reported to have proved a great success, and a branch has been opened in Calcutta. Inquiries for the present should be addressed to 20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The machines of this company which are intended for domestic use, are known as the "Baby Remington" and the "Baby Remington's Brother." The principle on which they work is the expression of liquid ammonia in gaseous form, the ammonia in its gaseous state being recovered and collected in a compressor, from which the process is repeated without loss of power.

The outfit consists of: the ammonia compressor, condenser, freezing-box provided with expansion coils, and ice cans, holding twelve and one-half pounds each in the Baby Remington and twenty-five pounds each in the larger machine; erected on one base and connected together with valves and fixtures making a complete ice-making outfit ready for belt, and in this manner crated and shipped. The freezing box has a small cold storage compartment under a separate cover for the preservation of a small amount of provisions and a cold bottle or two. In starting the machine it is only necessary for the purchaser to apply the power, charge it with ammonia, fill the freezing compartment with a strong solution of chloride of calcium or salt brine, and connect a water supply of about one or two gallons per minute to the ammonia condenser. About ten hours it required to cool the brine and the walls of the ice box to the freezing temperature, after which the plant will be capable of making the full amount and by increasing the speed of compressor, this amount can be increased.

The company, it may also be noted, supply large refrigerating plants as well as small machines for household use, and these have been successfully installed in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, dairies, steam-ships and yachts, and for other commercial purposes.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 27th May to 6 a. m., on the 28th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	7	6
Same date last year.....	19	20
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		109
Same date last year.....		84

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 35 years.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The term of office of the Surveyor-General of India will in future be limited to five years.

The death occurred at Karachi yesterday from heart failure, of Mr. J. Suamour, jeweller and watch maker of Elphinstone Street.

At the instance of Government, guns with ammunition have been distributed by the police among the respectable villagers of Muktagacha (Mymensingh) for their protection.

It has been suggested, says a Madras paper, that the Madras and Bangalore Trades Associations should mutually affiliate, and correspondence is now passing between them on the subject.

The resettlement of Lahore district will be begun next cold weather by Mr. Bolster, Guzrat district may also come under resettlement, in which case Mr. Williamson will have charge of the work.

A limestone quarry for the Ye-u-canal is to be worked in Tabayin, Sh-webo district, Upper Burma, and two pieces of land, 1,102-39 acres in area, are being acquired for the purpose in the Konyo Inbok circle of Tabayin.

H. H. the Maharaja of Tipperah is sending Sriman Somandra Chandra, son of Colonel Mohim Chandra Thakur, A.-D.-C. to His Highness, to Europe at the expense of the State. The young Thakur sailed with Babu Robindranath Tagore from Bombay on Monday.

The Bar and Spit buoys at Cochin harbour entrance and the quarantine buoy in the inner harbour, writes a correspondent, were removed for the ensuing monsoon on the 15th instant. The bright fixed light at Malipuram will be exhibited from the flagstaff up to September 30th next.

It is understood that all the ordinary business in connection with the Imperial Service Order recently extended to India, and of which the first recipients in this country figured in the Delhi Coronation Durbar honours "Gazette," will be conducted in the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Mr. J. Crawford on May 22nd shipped the race horse Melody from Colombo to England. Melody (late Sorceress) was one of the 1909 batch of English griffins. In her first appearance at the May Meet of 1910, she was beaten by Sweet Sound, but won on the second day. She failed to come up to expectations after that, but by Mardi out of Diabeline, she is excellently bred, and hence her shipment to England.

Ghulam Mustaffa Isani, M.A., LL.B., son of a leading Sindhi zamindar of Shikarpur, has been selected for direct appointment as a probationer to the provincial service to Sind. This makes the fourth Mohamedan who has secured a direct appointment in Sind to this important service within the past four years.

Following the example of all important provinces, the Government of the United Provinces will shortly be provided with the services of a consulting architect. The appointment has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the necessary selection will now be made. The Punjab will thus remain the only province without an architect and, possibly, a similar appointment will be created for that Government without delay.

A European lady, Miss F. Erlinicite, arrived at Penang on 12th instant, under arrest (effected in Rangoon), on the receipt of a cable from the local police on a charge of stealing £120 sterling and a gold watch belonging to Mr. D. de Silva. The theft is alleged to have been committed in Singapore. The accused appeared before Mr. E. E. Colman, in the Police Court on 13th instant, and was remanded by his Worship on bail of £500.

His Highness Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, K. C. M. G., Rajah of Sarawak, arrived in Colombo on May 23rd by the s.s. "Salazi" "en route" for Sarawak. His Highness is travelling alone, except for the attendance of a valet. His son, the Rajah Mudah of Sarawak, together with his wife and infant daughter, embarks at London to-day for Borneo. The Rajah of Sarawak is now 84 years of age. The Rajah Mudah was married last year to the Hon. Sylvea Brett, daughter of Viscount Esher.

On the 18th instant, a large number of people assembled at Fairlawn Palace, Mussoorie, to witness the marriage ceremony of H. E. Maharaja Deb Shumshere Jung's third daughter, with the Tica Sahib of Pertabgarh, the only son of the Raja of Pertabgarh, C. I. E., who with about 500 attendants had arrived the day before. The extensive grounds of the Palace were lavishly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The presents were numerous and costly, and were inspected with much interest by the guests.

A Resolution published in the current "United Provinces Gazette" states that the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of appointing private medical practitioners as honorary physicians and surgeons of Government hospitals. He directs that if suitable medical practitioners are ready to take up the appointments an honorary physician and surgeon shall be appointed at the Government hospitals in Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Meerut. These appointments will be in the first instance for three years, and at the end of the period it will be decided whether the system has been sufficiently successful to justify its continuance or extension.

The Chinese protected cruiser "Hai-Chi" flying the Chinese Republican flag, arrived in Colombo recently. She is from London bound for Singapore and China. Early in May last year she passed through Colombo on her way to Spithead to take part in the Coronation Review.

The "Hai-Chi" is the Chinese crack man-of-war, but displaces 4,300 tons only. She is British built having been launched at Elswich in January, 1898. She is 396 feet long 46 feet 7 in. broad, and has a mean draught of 16 feet 8 in. and two funnels. She is a speedy ship reaching 24 knots under forced draught and she is fairly well protected. Her armament consists of 2·8 in. quick-firers, 4·7 quick-firers, twelve 3-pounders, four 1-pounder and six ·45 in Maxims and five 8 in. torpedo tubes above water.

A correspondent writes to the "Statesman" from the United Provinces:—Sir John Hewett's "shikar" party have been successful in obtaining the record bag for the year. Already they have secured 23 tigers, besides leopards, and Miss Hewett got a tigress and a leopard on two successive days. Every one in the party has had a good share of luck. The big 10ft. 4in. tigers fell to the guns of Col. Ward and Captain Gordon, but every one had his chance —Chief Justice, Finance Member, and subalterns. The party is still out. Sir John Hewett is to be envied. Most Governors after 37 years in India are broken down; he can still kill tigers, and stand the Terai in the latter half of May. The love of the forest, if followed in sobriety, is not perilous, except in the rains. No time is lost by the official who studies beast and bird and three in the Indian jungle; no officer can fail to like an Indian career who loves the forest. Several ladies before now have made good bags, but this year apparently Miss Hewett is the Great Diana of the "shikaris" and the "Bhowani" of poor "stripes."

"Apropos" of the recent capture of a crocodile in a tank in Colombo, "an old resident" informs a Ceylon paper that such an event has not occurred since the year 1887. In that year a crocodile struck terror into the hearts of the natives using the lake by biting off the arm of a woman and amputating the leg of a man. Colonel Robley, who was then in command of the Argyle and Southerland Regiment stationed in Colombo, together with Mr. Siedle, made several attempts to capture the animal without success. Colonel Robley then gave instructions that ten rounds of ball ammunition should be served out to the main guard of the regiment with a command that they should shoot the crocodile if it were sighted. A few days afterwards a native reported to the guard at night that he had seen the crocodile, and a sergeant and a corporal went out together and took pot shots at the spot where the "croc" was supposed to be. Luckily they happened to hit it and, when hauled ashore, it was found to measure 14 feet from nose to tip of tail. The captured was made near the Galle Face spill.

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MAIL NOTES.

THE AUSTRALIAN CADETS.

The difficulties experienced during the first year's training of the Australian cadets will be the subject of amendments in the Defence Act during the coming session. The Minister of Defence states that he is considering amendments providing for the detention of cadets in military barracks for offences on parades, so that in all cases cadets shall be dealt with by military authority and under military governance and the question of punishment for non-attendance at parades. "There will certainly be an amending Bill," said Senator Pearce, "but the Government have to consider on what lines." The sterner disciplinary methods proposed have become essential owing to the lack of discipline in a number of companies. The company officers are powerless, and pleas to headquarters in court cases should be instituted have, in many instances, been unnoticed.

RED MILITARY TROUSERS.

This origin of the red military trousers in Austria is quite on a par with their origin in France. It was Napoleon I. who introduced them, and his idea was to encourage the cultivation of the madder-root, which at the time was the chief source of a red dye. Accordingly vast fields were turned into farms for the growth of the root, and wealth was accumulated by their owners and the manufacturers of the dye. In fact, till very late in our own day the madder-root industry was a flourishing one in France. Then came the discovery of aniline dyes, the manufacture of which soon assumed vast proportions in Germany. The madder-root industry went under after a short struggle, and the French had then to turn to Germany for the dye for their military trousers. Now the German conqueror is supplying most of the red in the French soldier's uniform. Perhaps the French will follow the example of the Austrians and abolish the red trousers.

A CHIEF RABBI'S DEATH.

By the death, which is announced from Lodz, of Rabbi Elijah Chayim Meisel, Chief Rabbi of that city, orthodox Jewry has sustained a heavy loss. The late Rabbi who was 91 was not only the greatest Talmudist in modern times, but had enjoyed a world-wide reputation as a man of saintly habits. In addition to his great scholarship, secular as well as Jewish, he was a most energetic communal worker, and through him a great number of important institutions were founded in the Russian "Manchester." When still a boy, his teachers prophesied that he would emerge a genius if his mentality continued to progress. He did, and at the age of 19 he was appointed Chief Rabbi in the city of Horodock. He was then called to other cities, until he received a call to Lodz, where he occupied the exalted position for nearly a quarter of a century. His funeral was attended by 100,000 people not exclusively Jews.

NEW RANKS AND TITLES.

Some time ago the War Office gave close consideration to a proposal for the establishment of a new Army rank of "Under-Officer"—something superior to Warrant rank, yet a shade below a Second-Lieutenancy, of which there are counterparts in Germany and our Indian Native Army—to relieve the congestion of promotion among Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and a compromise in regard to the Commissions from the ranks question. The idea was that the "Under Officers" should do all the administrative work of Companies, which is at present so great a tax on the time of the Officers proper. Although the scheme was shelved owing to the unexpected opposition it encountered, it is not improbable that it will shortly be revived, says the Naval and Military Record, recent Parliamentary questions having elicited official facts as to the large number of Non-Commissioned Officers eligible and eager for higher promotion, and both Lord Haldane and Colonel Seely, having expressed their sympathetic (if theoretic) approval of such promotion. At the same time, however, there is a distinct feeling among Officers that there is an opening for a new commissioned rank. Latterly the positions of Riding-Master and Second-in-Command have been officially doomed, yet stagnation of promotion (especially in the Royal Garrison Artillery) has rather called for new ranks. More especially is a link between Lieutenant and Captain needed, some Officers of the Regiment named having held the former rank for ten and even twelve years. Now as a Lieutenant, after seven years as such, as his pay increased by is a day, it is strongly felt that he might at the same time become entitled to a superior designation say First Lieutenant. It is reported that in the Austrian Army a new rank for Officers, that of Vice-Major, is to be created, to Captains of more than nine year's service as such will be promoted; and thirdly, they have now not only. "Under-Officers" in the Russian Army, but also sub-ensigns —a class between the former and the sub-Lieutenant.

THE RESULT OF GUN-RUNNING.

The difficulties which the French are now experiencing in Fez—apart from any moral considerations —are due, says the "Manchester Guardian," to the change in the relationship between civilised and barbaric races effected by the cheap rifle. This change has become a new factor in foreign and colonial enterprise

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Guildford's town crier has been presented by a resident with a bell dated 1779.

An American consular report suggests a campaign in China for the foundation of a trade in chewing gum.

Sir William P. Hartley has presented a wireless plant to the Liverpool University.

Maldon Guardians have hired a temperance hotel at Tiptree as a Home for Children.

Three new schools, for mentally defective children, are to be built by the London County Council.

In a municipal by-election at South Acton, the number of women voters constituted a record for the ward.

At Brecon, a church school has just been renovated and remodelled at a cost of £2,000.

During the past month, 1,534 "stray" dogs were seized by the police in London streets.

Brentford's death-rate for the past month was only 4.3 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded for the district.

There are 1,719 pipes in an organ just erected in St. Mellitus' Church, Hanwell. It is the gift of an anonymous donor.

Watford Public Library Committee has accepted an offer from Mr. Carnegie of £5,000 towards the new library building.

In the corner piece of a tombstone in Scarborough Cemetery, a pair of missel thrushes have built a nest and reared a family.

According to the balance-sheet of the last Welsh National Eisteddfod at Carmarthen, just published, the profit was £4,463.

According to the Brussels "Chronique," the Deputy-Governor of the Congo has instituted a territorial police force for the maintenance of law and order.

Since January 1, the Royal Lifeboat Institution has voted rewards for saving 399 lives, and the lifeboats have been launched 147 times.

Coventry Education Authority have established a juvenile labour exchange, and are inviting the co-operation of employers in making it a success.

A boy of fifteen, upon whom an inquest was held at Edmonton, was said to have undergone ten operations at the London Hospital in seven months.

Fulham Council proposes to instal a patent machine for creating artificial respiration in cases of shock at their electricity works.

According to a White paper issued by the Home Office, there are 25,848 public officials in Scotland, and 27,222 in Ireland.

It is reported from Riga, that a Russian woman aviator named Galanschikce has been fatally injured in a fall from her aeroplane on the local flying ground.

Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. F. R. Hodgson, formerly Archdeacon of Zanzibar, has dressed and sold one thousand dolls in one year for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

At Orford, Suffolk, out of a population of 836, there are 24 inhabitants whose ages aggregate 2,000 years, an average of 84 years, and there are 76 inhabitants over 70 years of age.

"It is pure superstition on the part of ignorant people that a notice to quit give after twelve o'clock in the day is not notice at all," said Judge Cluer at Clerkenwell County Court.

From Konakri, in French West Africa, it is reported that Diubaiuro, the Vali of Gumba, who was responsible for the murder of two French officers in March last year, has been executed.

Praying for increased police protection and other steps in connection with the "Black Peril," a petition over a mile long, containing 51,903 signatures, is to be presented to the South African Union Parliament.

Middlesex Education Committee is taking steps to advise children about to leave school with regard to their future careers. A register is to be kept by the divisional clerk in each district.

At the London County Council, it was stated that 24 firms advertised alcoholic drinks on the municipal tram-cars, and as a consequence the council secured a revenue of £2,000 a year.

At Southend, the Thorpe Bay Swimming Club has been formed "to encourage family bathing from the sea beach" and "to resist the passing and enforcement of officious and unnecessary by laws."

Middlesex Education Committee estimates an expenditure during the ensuing year of £101,699 on elementary education, and £56,545 on higher education.

Carnarvonshire County Council has adopted a by-law forbidding the barking of dogs on the sands and seashore at Llandudno "to the annoyance of the public."

A subscription to a church was put forward by a judgment creditor at the Marylebone County Court as evidence of the debtor's ability to pay. His honour made a committal order.

In his report upon the medical inspection of children at Hendon, Dr. F. W. Andrew points out that the teaching of boot-making has had an eminently practical effect upon the health and comfort of the children.

At Lowestoft the Scandaun, a fishing boat built for Lord Dunraven, which is stated to be the largest steam drifter afloat, has just been launched. The chapels boat is to be sent to the Shetland herring fishing grounds.

Consequent presumably on the recent debate in the House of Lords, the Home Office has directed the West Riding Asylums Committee to provide for the asylums at Menston, Storthess Hall, and Scalebor Park.

After having been ailing for some days, as a consequence of breaking her left leg, Mme. Rouyere, a widow, has just died at Honfleur. She would have attained her one hundred and sixth year on May 19.

When golfing at Denton, a player "duffed" his drive, and then had to play over a road bordered by hedges; he played into the first hedge. The ball was discovered "snugly ensconced in a hedge-sparrow's nest."

Captain Davis, commanding the Mawson Antarctic expedition vessel Aurora, writing to Dr. Charcot tells him that he landed on the Adelie-land, discovered by the French expedition under D'Urville in 1838, and toasted the entente cordiale.

Headed by Signor Marsangoni, a committee is at work in Venice for the restoration, which will practically be a rebuilding, of the famous chapel of the Rosary. The chapel, in addition to its artistic beauty, is a monument of historic interest, as commemorating the battle of Lepanto.

Writing from Milwich Vicarage, near Stone, to a Home paper, the Rev. T. T. Whittaker states that the date of the church bells is 1406, not 1409, as reported. "We also have," he adds, "a pre-Reformation chalice, with the marks and indentations made by the soldiers when they invaded the church."

At Bradford recently the coroner (Mr. J. G. Hutchinson) protested against the growing demands of Government departments for unnecessary details as to the cause of death in simple cases. "I don't know whether they are wanting the information for statistics," he added, "but if they proceed on these lines there will be no end of post mortems."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The turn of speech by which writers recommending the reading of books equate reading and travelling is one of the hardest-wrought figures in our language. Everyone knows the manner of the popular lecturer who says, "With books we may travel whither we will. With Villehardouin we stand beneath the walls of Constantinople and watch the Greek Fira playing round the ships of blind old Henry Dandolo; with Ariosto we are in Italy and see the three beautiful witches issuing out of the city gate riding upon snow-white unicorns; with Britomart we thread the Spenserean forest and hear the clangour of the iron chains and brazen cauldrons around the cave of Merlin; with Charlemagne, at Fontarabia, we hear the last faint echo of the dolorous blast that told the king of the 'barbe fleurie' of the disaster of Roncesvalles"; and so on, through a list of pictures fourteen to the dozen, and all in right butter-women's rank to market.

Sometimes, however, the enumerations are interesting as revealing unsuspected hankerings on the part of their writers. No one would have suspected the quiet, meditative spirit which we take Richard de Bury to have been of a partiality for mountaineering, yet one of the grounds on which he praises books is that in them "we climb mountains and scan the deepest gulfs of the abyss." The mountains however, are mountains of classical legend, Taurus, Caucasus, and Olympus, and are stepping-stones to higher things, to the "realms of Juno" and the "territories of the seven planets." Nay, we traverse "the loftiest firmament of all, adorned with signs, and figures in the utmost variety, and there we admire the luminous Milky Way and the Zodiac, marvellously and delightfully pictured with celestial animals." Lord Avebury also seems to have a predilection for a voyage among the stars, for he notes that, in books, not only may we "travel round the world with Captain Cook or Darwin," but "Humboldt and Herschell will carry us far away to the mysterious nebulae, beyond the sun and even the stars," and, if that is not enough, "geology will carry us back for millions of years before the creation of man, even to the origin of the created universe itself." Thackeray, too, toyed with the pretty fancy of "a cheap and delightful way of travelling that a man may perform in his easy chair," but he is content to find an alibi in humbler regions, in "Waverley" or "Ivanhoe," "in the heights of the fashion with the charming enchanters of the silver-fork school," or, "better still"—for he must pay a handsome compliment to his great rival,—"in the snug inn-parlour, or the jovial taproom, with Mr. Pichwick and his faithful Sancho Weller."

But tilly-vally! 'tis all mere figure of speech, and that the use of it may be accompanied by inconveniences was the experience of Parson Adam, when he boasted of his mental travels to the literal-minded old seafaring man turned innkeeper. The Parson's voyages, as befitted one whose pocket-companion was Æschylus, had been chiefly among places hallowed by Greek poetry. He had seen, he declared, the Pillars of Hercules and the walls of Carthage; he had heard Scylla and seen Charybdis; he had entered the closet, where Archimedes was found at the taking of Syracuse; he had sailed the Cyclades and passed the "famous straights which take their name from the unfortunate Helle, whose fate is sweetly described by Apollonius Rhodius"; he had passed the very spot "where Dædalus fell into that sea, his waxen wings being melted by the sun;" he had traversed the Euxine and visited Colchis, the city of the Golden Fleece. Whereupon this little bit of dialogue takes place. "When I suppose," cries the host, "you have been at the East Indies, for there are no such [places], I will be sworn, in the West or the Levant." "Pray where is the Levant!" quoth Adams. "That should be in the East Indies by right." "Oho! you are a pretty traveller," cries the host, "and not know the Levant! My service to you, master; you must not talk of these things with me? You must not tip us the traveller; it won't go here."

There seems to be no end to the enterprise of the Messrs. Nelson. A few years ago they were hardly known as a publishing house to the general reader, but were understood to be doing solid, useful work along a line of their own. Quite suddenly they brought out their series of sevenpenny novels, which along with the similar series that sprang up, seemed for a moment to threaten the stability of the six-shilling book. Then they carried the war into the French camp with the beautiful volumes of their "Collection Nelson," and set the Parisian publishers upon discussing whether they should not have their protective system tightened up. Now comes the intimation that this month they are to begin the issue of a "Collection Nelson Espanola" which is to contain Spanish copyright works by well-known authors as well as select Spanish classics and translations of French and English copyright books. It is to be hoped that the effect of this new departure will be twofold. It ought to awaken Spanish publishers, many of whom are content to print good work badly and on inferior paper, to the importance of format, and to induce those of them who, when a first edition of a work sold out, have acted as if it were a mere tempting of Providence to issue a second, to prevent sound contemporary works from getting out of print.

Further, the "Collection" may do something to stimulate interest in Spanish literature in this country. There are dozens of young men in every manufacturing town who have enough Spanish to serve for commercial purposes who never think of pushing on into the literature to which they have the key. Yet it is one which is rich not only in the possession of great classics, but in good recent and contemporary works. There has been no recent movement in European literature that has not had its representatives in Spain, and the names of such novelists as Galdos, Juan Valera, Emilia Pardo Bazan, and Ibanez are well worthy of attention. Our American cousins, from the days of Ticknor, Washington Irving, and Prescott, have been much more interested than we in Spanish, and an English reader will hardly be able to follow the literary movement in the Iberian Peninsula unless he keeps his eye upon the relevant articles that appear from time to time in the New York "Nation."

It must have occurred to most reflective readers that when writers of the romantic school practised ser upulous accuracy in respect of their local colour, and when such a poet as Leconte de Lisle reanimated the life of past ages, not, as Hugo had done, by infusing his own spirit into them, but by trying to catch the very spirit of the age itself, they were, if not realists, at any rate practising the methods of realism. The thesis of M. Georges Pellissier's new book "Le Realism du Romantisme" is that the romanticism of the thirties contained the potentiality of the realistic movement in it, and that the latter came into existence not by way of reaction against the former, but by what the theologians call "procession". When one sets side by side, indeed, such a book as, say, "Le Capitaine Fracasse" and any realistic novel, the difference leaps at the eyes, and, arguing chiefly from the contest between the two "genres," M. Faguet comes to a conclusion opposite to that of M. Pellissier. The question, however, is not one of analysis but of history, and M. Pellissier seems to us to have proved his case. The transition from the one school to the other is clearly traced. Gautier was as "detached" as any realist; Flaubert, also a romantic, wrote "Madame Bovary"; Leconte de Lisle preached, and also to some extent practised, as we have seen, realistic methods; while in Zola, in spite of his attacks upon romanticism, there was a great deal of the romantic. Apart from its thesis, however, the book is a delight. It is one of those elaborate, incisive, well-ordered bits of criticism which only the French know how to turn out.

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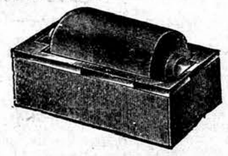
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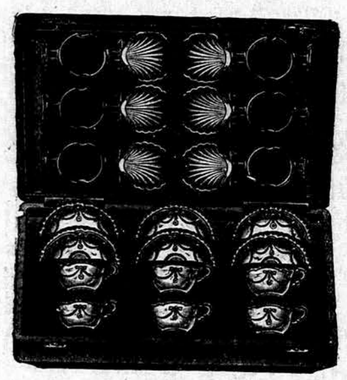
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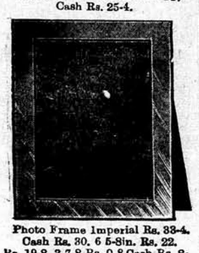
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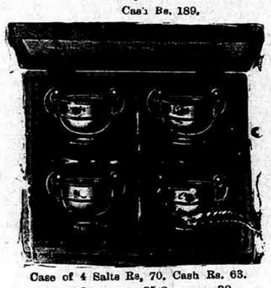
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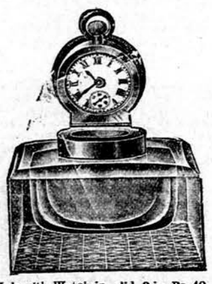
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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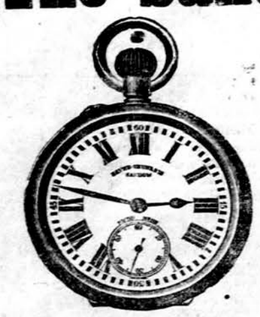

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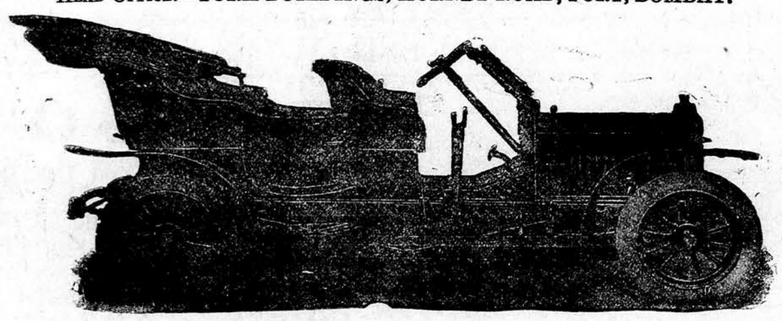

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In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feoruary 1910.

CERTIFICATE

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraphs

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of Hypophosphite of Lime

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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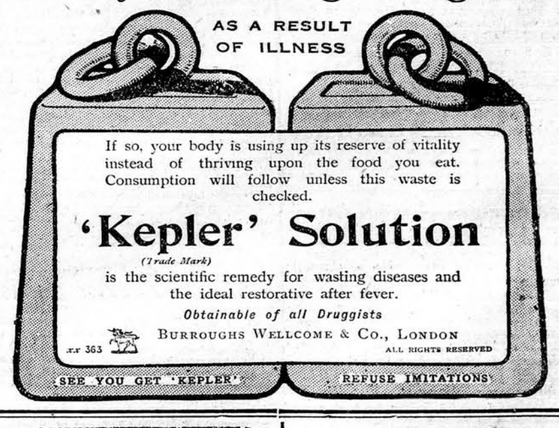
Are you Losing Weight?

AS A RESULT OF ILLNESS



If so, your body is using up its reserve of vitality instead of thriving upon the food you eat. Consumption will follow unless this waste is checked.

'Kepler' Solution

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